The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 8100.—VOL XLIX. WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1864. PRICE THREEPENCE.

NOTICE
THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD."

THE price of this Journal when delivered by Agents will be as heretofore—£4 per annum.

In order to share with our distant Subscribers, as far as possible, the burden of the new postage tax (£1 6s.), the price of the *Herald* when sent *prepaid through the Post Office* on and after this date, will be £4 10s. per annum.

The Subscribers to this Journal who can only be reached by post, and who wish to decline on account of the advance in price, will be good enough to give early intimation of their intention, and pay up all arrears forthwith.

OVERDUE ACCOUNTS.

Those Subscribers whose accounts are overdue are respectfully requested to pay them forthwith, to prevent trouble and expense.

Herald Office, Sydney, 1st April.

BIRTHS.

On the 22nd instant, at 185, Premier-terrace, William-street, Mrs. R. W. Hussey, of a son.

On the 24th instant, the wife of Mr. W. D. Eames, chemist, South Head Road, of a son.

At her residence, 147, Harris-street, Pyrmont, Mrs. J. T. Durrell, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 21st instant, at St. John's, Bishopsthorpe, by the Very Reverend the Dean of Sydney, assisted by the Rev. Charles Ord, Mr. James Sandy, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Bowen, Esq., Dublin. No cards.

DEATH.

On the 24th instant, at her parents' residence, 300, Castlereagh-street, after a long and painful illness, Sara Anna Maria, the youngest daughter of Michael and Martha Veaney, in the eleventh year of her age, deeply regretted.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INTERCOLONIAL (NEW ZEALAND) ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS during the ensuing year will leave Sydney each month as under:—
For AUCKLAND (AUCKLAND) 15th
Returning to SYDNEY about 8th
For NELSON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, AND OTAGO, (LORD ASHLEY).. .. 25th
Returning to SYDNEY about 20th

INTERPROVINCIAL SERVICE, NEW ZEALAND.
*** A steamer awaits arrival of the Sydney steamer at Nelson, transhipping passengers and cargo for Taranaki and Manukau, arriving at Manukau 4th, leaves Manukau on the 8th for Taranaki, Nelson, Picton, Wellington, Canterbury and Otago.

A STEAMER awaits ARRIVAL of the SYDNEY STEAMSHIP at AUCKLAND, and LEAVES THE MANUKAU on the 28th for Taranaki, Nelson, Picton, Wellington, Port Cooper, Otago, and the Bluff, communicating with Invercargill. RETURNS from BLUFF on the 11th, calling at all the above places, and ARRIVES AGAIN at MANUKAU the 24th of each month.

A steamer LEAVES AUCKLAND HARBOUR the 3rd, touching at Napier, Wellington, Lyttelton, and Otago. RETURNS from OTAGO with the English mails about the 20th, touches as again at above ports, and ARRIVES at AUCKLAND about the 29th of each month.

Time Tables may be seen at the Office, Grafton Wharf, where full information will be given.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

STEAM TO PICTON GOLD-FIELDS.—The Intercolonial (New Zealand) Royal Mail Steamship LORD ASHLEY,
E. WHEELER, commander, will be dispatched for PICTON, THIS DAY, Wednesday, May 25th, at 6 p.m.
For passage only apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

STEAM TO NELSON GOLD-FIELDS.—The Intercolonial (New Zealand) Royal Mail Steamship LORD ASHLEY,
E. WHEELER, commander, will be dispatched for NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO, THIS DAY, Wednesday, May 25th, at 6 p.m.
Passengers for Taranaki, and Manukau, transhipped at Nelson, arrive at Manukau June 4th.
For passage only apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

STEAM TO PICTON GOLD-FIELDS.—The Intercolonial (New Zealand) Royal Mail Company's steamship PHŒBE will be laid on to follow the Lord Ashley, should sufficient inducement offer, taking cargo and passengers for Nelson and Picton.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL, Manager

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S RETURN TICKETS FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—The time for which these tickets are made available is now extended from six weeks to TWO MONTHS. By order of the Board.
Sydney, 16th May. SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—REDUCTION on FREIGHT of WOOL from the NORTHERN PORTS to SYDNEY, commencing on and after 1st June.
From Ipswich and Brisbane to Sydney, to 12s per bale.
From Wide Bay, Gladstone, and Rockhampton, to Sydney, to 15s per bale.
From Pioneer and Port Denison to Sydney, to 30s. per bale.

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager A. S. N. Co.
Sydney, 9th May.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
To MELBOURNE.—WONGA WONGA, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4
To HUNTER RIVER.—COONANBARA, TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, at 11; and COLLAROY, TO-MORROW NIGHT, THURSDAY, at 11.
To MANNING RIVER.—SAMSON, 24 hours after arrival.
To BRISBANE.—TELEGRAPH, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, THURSDAY, at 4.
To MARYBOROUGH direct.—EAGLE, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.
To GLADSTONE.—JAMES PATERSON, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4
To ROCKHAMPTON.—BALCLUTHA, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 4
To PIONEER and BURDEKIN RIVERS, and PORT DENISON.—BALCLUTHA will take cargo, to be transhipped at Rockhampton, per Diamantina.
To PORT DENISON via GLADSTONE.—JAMES PATERSON, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4
From BRISBANE to IPSWICH.—The BRISBANE and the IPSWICH daily.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON direct.—CLARENCE, about 2nd June.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON via MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE.—WILLIAMS, 31st instant.
From ROCKHAMPTON to PIONEER RIVER and PORT DENISON.—DIAMANTINA, 30th instant.

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager,
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. B. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) MORNING, at 7, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.
On FRIDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
P. J. COHEN, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

STEAM to MELBOURNE.—Regular Communication.—The fine new fast and powerful steamer BARWON is placed in the Melbourne trade, and will ply regularly every fortnight.
Saloon, £5 10s.; return, £8 8s.; steerage, £2 10s.
CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., agents, Barrack-st.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS, DAILY.—Leave Circular Quay, at 10.15, 2.15, 5.30
Woolloomooloo .. 10.30, 2.30
Manly Beach .. 8.15, 12.0, 4.30.
Fares, 1s. each way.
S. H. WILSON.

STEAM TO THE MACLEAY RIVER. The C. and R. S. N. CO.'S steamship GRAFTON, for the MACLEAY RIVER via NEWCASTLE, THIS DAY, at 10 p.m.

TILMOUTH F. DYE, Secretary.

WILLIAM AND ANN for SHELLHARBOUR, on THURSDAY, at noon. HODGSON and BLAKEY, agents.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE, HASTINGS RIVER, going up to HURSLEY.—The schooner HANNAH PETER JOHNSON, master, sails on WEDNESDAY EVENING, wind and weather permitting.
O'DOWD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

RICHMOND RIVER, going to CORAKI.—COMMERCE, on SATURDAY. Wright's Wharf. WILLIAM WRIGHT.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS TO WOLLONGONG—HUNTER, THIS MORNING, at 10.
MERIMBULA—HUNTER, THIS MORNING, at 10
EDEN (TWOFOLD BAY)—HUNTER, THIS MORNING, at 10
CLYDE RIVER.—KEMBLA, TO-MORROW, at 1 p.m.
WOONONGA.—KEMBLA and BLACK SWAN, TO-MORROW, at 1 p.m.
KIAMA—ILLALONG, on FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—ILLALONG, on FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA—KEMBLA, on MONDAY, at noon.
MORUYA.—KEMBLA and BLACK SWAN, on MONDAY, at noon.
TUROSS RIVER.—Steamer, on THURSDAY, 2nd June.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—THREE TIMES DAILY.
These fast steamers ply daily as follows:—
From PHŒNIX WHARF, at 9 a.m, and 1 and 5 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA, at 7 and 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.
On SUNDAY.
SYDNEY, 9 a.m. PARRAMATTA, 4 p.m.
Return tickets, 2s 6d. cabin—1s 6d. steerage.
Being only NINEPENCE EACH WAY.

ONLY VESSEL FOR BRISBANE.—The favourite clipper barque LION, W. BENNETT commander, will commence loading in a few days, and having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly despatched.
For freight or passage, apply on board; or, to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR BRISBANE—The RODERICK DHU will commence loading on WEDNESDAY 25th, and sail SATURDAY, 28th. MOLISON and BLACK.

FOR BRISBANE.—The BOOROOWANG is now fast loading, and will sail on THURSDAY, 26th instant. MOLISON and BLACK.

FELLEN, for TWOFOLD BAY, THIS AFTERNOON, Commercial Wharf.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—Schooner TOMMY. For freight apply C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN direct.—The clipper schooner BRITON'S QUEEN, 130 tons register, MALCOLM BROWN, commander, will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, 25th instant. Has superior accommodation for passengers.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Market Wharf; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., agents, Charlotte-place.

FOR HOBART TOWN direct.—The regular trader HIGHLANDER, 190 tons register, HUGH BOOK, commander, will sail for the above port on or about THURSDAY, 26th instant.
Passengers are requested to inspect her superior accomodations.
Cabin £5
Steerage.. 3
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Market Wharf; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The favourite regular trader ALICE CAMERON, J. NEARING, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be dispatched in a few days.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The A1 clipper barque CHARLOTTE ANDREWS, B JENKINS, commander, is now fast loading, and as the greater portion of her cargo is engaged, she will be quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's chambers.

FOR DUNEDIN, calling at PICTON to land passengers if sufficient inducement offers.—The well-known clipper schooner SUSANNAH BOOTH, Captain CULLOW, is now loading at Campbell's Wharf, and will have immediate dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR NELSON direct.—The clipper brig DART, G CARPHIN, Commander, having a large portion of cargo engaged, will be dispatched in a few days
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The A1 fast-sailing clipper ship ELIZABETH KIMBALL, 1300 tons burthen, J. S. GRINDLE, commander, will sail on or about 5th June.
Has superior accommodations for 10 cabin and 20 steerage passengers. Apply to ROBERT D. MERRILL, 54, New Pitt-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—For Cabin Passengers only.—The Hanoverian clipper barque AMAZONE, 500 tons burthen, Captain MAYER, will be despatched from NEWCASTLE, about the 1st June.
For rates of passage, apply DIBBS, THORNE, and CO., Custom House Buildings.

FOR HONGKONG direct.—The A1 ship EVERTON, 900 tons register, W. LIVINGSTON, commander, will be dispatched for the above port in a few days.
For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR LONDON.—For passengers only, to sail on the 18th June.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship LOCHIEL, R. B. MONKMAN, commander, has only two cabins disengaged, and will positively sail on the day named.
For terms apply to the Captain, on board; SAUNDERS and CO., Lyons-buildings; or FREDERICK EBSWORTH, New Pitt-street.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The first-class British brig WATER LILY, 262 tons register, J. WALDRON, commander, open for any voyage on discharge of inward cargo.
Apply to HENRY FISHER and SON, George and Argyle streets.

CHARTER.—WANTED, a vessel for a cargo of coal, about 200 tons, to Port Cooper. MOLISON and BLACK.

CHARTER.—Wanted, a VESSEL of large tonnage for the conveyance of Coals from Newcastle to Robson's Bay. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's chambers, George-street.

GEORGES ET JULIETTE, from Calcutta.—Notice.—Captain FABRE, of the French barque GEORGES ET JULIETTE, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by his CREW while in this port.
S. A. JOSEPH, agent.

SHIP STRATHDON, for LONDON.—All Accounts against the above vessel must be sent in duplicate to the office of the undersigned, on or before THURSDAY, the 26th instant, or they will not be recognised.
23rd May. (Signed) JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

SHIP WANDRAHM, from LONDON.—CONSIGNEES per above vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for the Circular Quay. Any goods impeding the discharge of the ship will be entered, landed, and stored at consignees' risk and expense; and the ship will not recognise any claims made after the goods have left the wharf. Bills of lading must be produced, and freight paid, at the office of the undersigned, where orders for delivery can be obtained.
L. and S. SPYER and CO., Wynyard-square, agents.

OBSERVER, of NEW YORK.—All claims against this vessel must be sent in duplicate to the office of the undersigned by 11 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, or they will not be recognised.
M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO., agents, Hunter-st.

VESSELS FOR SALE.—The A1 at Lloyd's barque ARMISTICE, 374 tons register, carries 550 tons.
Brig ALARM, 195 tons, carries 300 tons
Schooner MECHANIC, 66 tons, carries 90 tons.
The above vessels are all in first-rate order, and will be sold on very liberal terms.
JAMES MALCOLM, sen., Lyons-buildings.

SYDNEY VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY, No. 2 (Engine Station, Phillip-street North).—SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received by Mr. G. B. Kelly, Mr. S. Baylis, Mr. M'Nab, and Mr. G. Lane, for the purchase of a Steam Fire Engine, to be the property of the No. 2 Company, and for the purpose of extinguishing fires. Lists are also lying at the various Banks and Insurance Companies' Offices.

ESTATE OF J. R. CLARKE.—All CLAIMS against this estate are requested to be sent in forthwith to the office of Messrs. Fotheringham and Mullen, George-street.
L. R. THRELKELD, } Trustees of the Estate
GEORGE MULLEN, } of J. R. Clarke.

NOTICE.—Shepherd's Paddock—Goats.—Notice is hereby given, that from this date all goats found trespassing on any part of our enclosed land will be destroyed without distinction. Carcasses will be reserved two hours, and if not claimed at that time will be disposed of according to law.
SHEPHERD and CO., Darling Nursery.
May 23.

ENAMELLED SLATE BATHS, hot and cold Shower Baths, at ADGER'S new Hair Cutting Rooms, 313, George-street.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

ELIZA KENT, of London.—Your sister, MARY ANN, is at 10, Windmill-st., and wishes to see you

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—TUESDAY next, 24th instant, being a Bank Holiday in honour of the Queen's Birthday, the Directors will meet for the discount of bills on WEDNESDAY, the 25th, at the usual hour.
R. WOODHOUSE, General Manager.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—TUESDAY, the 24th May, the Queen's Birthday, being a general holiday, the Board will meet for Discounts on WEDNESDAY, the 25th, at noon.
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY, EASTERN BRANCH.—Notice is hereby given that a Branch of this Bank, for the convenience of the inhabitants of the localities of Paddington, Woollcomooloo, and other adjoining districts, is THIS DAY, OPENED, at No. 148, South Head Road (North side) for the transaction of all usual banking business.
By order of the Board.
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 18th May, 1864.

THE CITY BANK.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—Those shareholders who have omitted to pay the call of £5, payable on 1st May instant, are reminded that they are subject to a charge of ten per cent. per annum on the same from the due date until date of payment.
By order of the Board.
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.
Sydney, 23rd May, 1864.

VICTORIA CLUB.—Notice.—A Balloting MEETING will be held on THURSDAY next, the 26th May, from 12 to 3 o'clock p.m.
By order of the committee,
W. H. CATLETT, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN LODGE OF HARMONY.—Emergent MEETING, at 7 o'clock, THIS EVENING.

A LECTURE will be delivered in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, THIS EVENING, 25th May, by the Rev. F. HIBBERD. Subject: "Public-house Signs, and what they teach." Chair to be taken at half-past 7.

ADMISSION, FREE!—A LECTURE on the Abolition of Capital Punishment will be delivered by Mr. FREDERICK LEE, at the School of Arts, Pitt-street, Sydney, TO-MORROW, Thursday, 26th May, at half past 7 o'clock p.m.,—Alderman SUTHERLAND, M.P., in the chair. At the close of the proceedings, printed copies of the lecture can be obtained at the door, price one shilling. Subscriber's copies will be delivered following day. Many influential gentlemen and ladies have signified their intention of being present.

LECTURES to YOUNG MEN.—The Rev. Dr. STEEL will deliver the second Lecture in connection with the Young Men's Presbyterian Institute, in the Free Church, Macquarie-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Subject: The Church in the Roman Catacombs, illustrated by large diagrams. The lectures are open to the public. JOHN CAMPBELL, A. H. S.

HORSEMANSHIP.—Professor BELSEW will offer a series of public as well as private LECTURES and exhibitions at Mr. ARMSTRONG'S Veterinary Repository, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, at 2 p.m. Tickets 2s 6d.

MASONIC.—The regular CONVOCATION of Mark Masters' Lodge, No 25, E. C., will be held at the Hall THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock.
S. BENNETT, W. M.

JEWISH YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY INSTITUTE.—DEBATE THIS EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock: "Does morality increase with civilisation."
R. A. GOLDRING, Hon. Sec.

CARTES DE VISITE.—Two 5s, four 7s 6d, six 10s, twelve 18s. JOHN T. GORUS, 191, King street.

FARMER and PAINTER have now an improved ENTRANCE from George-street, nearly opposite Mr. Lassetter's new building.

FUNERALS.—Funerals performed on the most reasonable terms by Messrs. JOHN HILL and CO., 100, King and Riley streets.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street, Sydney.

JAMES PEMBLE, Brisbane Steam Flour Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Mills, Barker-street, foot of Bathurst-street.—Superfine Silk-dressed FLOUR, and all other mill produce always for SALE.

JOHN G. COHEN, Tobacco Broker and Auctioneer. Purchases made and Sales effected. Orders promptly attended to. Bank Auction Rooms, George-street.

MR. W. J. ANDERSON, F.R.C.S., 121, Phillip-street. Private surgery for advice and medicine.

MR. GOODALL, Discount and Share Broker, Brydon's-buildings, Queen-street, Brisbane.

MRS. NICOLLE, teacher of the Pianoforte Terms, moderate; No. 1, Morea terrace, Woolloomooloo.

MACLROD, CARTER, and CO., General Merchants, Commission and Squatters' Agents, Bowen, Port Denison, Queensland.

MR. E. S. DEANE, Professor of the Pianoforte, Violin, Guitar, Concertina, and Singing, 7, Bridge-street.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has removed from 311 to 279, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.
D. A. DAVIS, Accountant.
Sydney, 23rd May.

NOTICE.—G. HAMILTON'S Steam Bread and Biscuit Bakery, Hunter-street, established for 18 years, and always under PERSONAL SUPERINTENDENCE, being a PRACTICAL BAKER in all its branches.

POST-OFFICE HOTEL.—Poultry Dinners in the large saloon Every Day, consisting of soups, roast and boiled turkeys, roast geese and apple sauce, roast ducks, boiled fowls and bacon, stewed ditto with mushrooms, pies, puddings, &c., &c., included, two shillings, at a quarter-past 1 sharp.

REMOVAL.—N. CASION, from 8, Macquarie-place, to 6, Custom House-buildings, opposite.

REMOVAL.—On the 1st June, the undersigned will REMOVE to their Stores, in Pitt-street North, known as Newton's-buildings. KEELE and CO., Hunter-street, March 1st, 1864

SYDNEY CARPET BEATING GROUND, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, upholsterers.

TO TEACHERS and others.—Mr. NORRIS, purposing to return to Europe on account of ill-health, wishes to treat with a suitable person to succeed him in the Sydney Writing Institution, being the largest adult educational establishment in the colonies, and to an energetic teacher, a fortune. 45, Hunter-street.

W. C. W. REASON, Wholesale Bedding Manufacturer, 7, Bridge-street, Sydney.

WHOLESALE BEDDING WAREHOUSE. W. C. W. REASON, 7, Bridge-street, Sydney.

W. H. MACKENZIE, Accountant, Average Stater, and Estate Agent. 10, Exchange, Sydney.

MONEY, from £5 and upwards, advanced. S. ASHLIN, agent, Pitt-street, opposite Union Bank.

LOST, a Gulah PARROT, yesterday. A reward. W. EVANS, 30, Market-street.

STRAYED into my Farm, a white and black BOAR PIG. The owner can have it by paying expenses. Apply to RICHARD MACGUAIR, Woodside, near Smithfield.

£5 REWARD.—STRAYED, from Swinton Hill Paddocks, at Burwood, on Thursday or Friday night last, through the insufficiency of the fence, 17 FAT BULLOCKS, branded — over C, D over —, WOD, WO, and a few without any brand. Any person delivering same to Mr. HILL, Red Lion, Burwood; or to P. H. KAIN, carcase-butcher, at his paddocks, Petersham, will receive the above reward; or £2 for information which may lead to the recovery of same. P. H. KAIN, Sussex-street.

£10 REWARD will be given to any person or persons who will give such information as will lead to conviction the party or parties who maliciously broke off the lock and let the cattle out of No. 7 Yard, Glebe Island Abattoirs, on Monday night, or early yesterday morning, on application to J. ANDERSON and CO., Glebe Island.

CELEBRATION of the EIGHT HOUR SYSTEM.—All parties holding moneys or tickets in connection with the above are requested to meet the secretary, Mr. LEGGO, at Mr. Potter's, Albion Hotel, before Saturday next. Mr. Leggo will be in attendance from 7 till 9 p.m.

MAIL ROBBERY.—The public are hereby CAUTIONED against receiving a CHEQUE drawn by John Gill in favour of Mrs. Nowland, on Commercial Bank, Maitland, for £250, dated 13th May, 1864, No. 6253 D 1899, the same having been stolen in the late Northern Mail Robbery.

PIANOFORTES.—CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against buying instruments bearing the name of "Allison and Allison," as that firm has not been in existence since the year 1848. The only firm having a right to that name is RALPH ALLISON and SONS, 108, Wardour-street, London. Designs and price lists free upon application.
(Signed) RALPH ALLISON and SONS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager, Mr. R. Younge.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE
of the engagement of
Miss CLEVELAND,
who will appear for
ONE NIGHT MORE,
and positively the last time, by special desire, in the great play of
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.
Mr. CHARLES VINCENT,
of the Royal Princess' Theatre, London, and
Miss ANNIE LOCKHART,
who, in order to present this beautiful drama in the most perfect manner possible, has kindly consented to appear in conjunction with the above talented artistes.
THIS EVENING, Wednesday, May 25,
will be presented the new play of
LEAH!
To conclude with the laughable farce of
THE QUIET FAMILY.

On THURSDAY, Miss Cleveland will appear as Mrs. Haller, and
On FRIDAY, as Evadne.
On SATURDAY, May 28th,
Miss CLEVELAND
will appear in two new characters for her
BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. R. YOUNGE.
SATURDAY, May 28th, for the Benefit of Miss CLEVELAND, on which occasion, under the distinguished patronage and in presence of his Excellency the Governor, Lady Young, and the Members of the Ministry, will be performed, by special command, and for the last time, the celebrated Drama of
LEAH, THE FORSAKEN, with other entertainments.
Places can be secured from this date.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Under the Management of Mr. CHARLES DILLON.
LAST NIGHT OF THE ISLE OF ST. TROPEZ,
pronounced by admiring thousands the great
DRAMATIC ACHIEVEMENT OF THE DAY.
TO NIGHT (Wednesday), the Romantic Play of the
ISLE OF ST. TROPEZ.
Sustained by Mr. and Mrs C. DILLON, Miss Emma Neville, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Appleton, Mr. C. Walsh, and the entire Company.
To conclude with the ever-favorite Comedy of the
WONDER.
TO-MORROW, Grand Change of Performance for the BENEFIT OF MISS EMMA NEVILLE.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. No bonnets allowed in Dress Circle.
PIT, ONE SHILLING.
The Celebrated Comedian,
Mr. GEORGE COPPIN,
will appear on MONDAY next in his Farewell Engagement
CHARLES V. HOWARD, Treasurer.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORKS EXHIBITION,
Just added,
MRS. BROWN,
the companion of the celebrated bushranger,
FRANK GARDINER,
who may also be seen at the Rooms, Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Victoria Theatre
In addition to these notorious personages, upwards of FIFTY figures of the LEADING CHARACTERS in ancient and modern history are in this magnificent collection.
Admission, one shilling. Children, half price.
Open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE AUSTRALIAN FAT BOY, acknowledged to be the only genuine fat person exhibited in the Old Country, is now holding his Levees in Simpson's Large Drawing Room, Victoria Hotel, adjoining the Victoria Theatre, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, and during the week.
Admission 1s.; children, 6d. Open from 11 a.m. till 1, from 2 till 6, and from 7 till 10. Private entrance for visitors.
WILLIAM EVANS, Agent.

GRAND MUSICAL ART UNION OF 1864.—By Special Charter under 14th Victoria, No. 13. 243 PRIZES. FIRST PRIZE, VALUE £350.
To be drawn on
SATURDAY, 18th June.
Subscription One Guinea.
Tickets forwarded by post on receipt of subscription.
WILKIE, ELVY, and CO., 321, George-street.

FUTURE REVEALED.—Questions in regard to answered. Enclose birth, sex, and 13 stamps, ASTROLOGY, Post Office.

PHRENOLOGY of Hand-writing.—Hamilton's infallible system to ascertain your own or your friend's character. Send specimen, and 13 penny stamps, to SPHINX, Post Office. Above 100 testimonials for inspection on application.

PHRENOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, 328, George-street, near Hunter-street.—Mr. KELLEY may be consulted daily. Hours, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. N.B.—No interest in other advertisements.

SHERIDAN AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.—Rehearsal 7, sharp, This Evening. J. G. HORSEY, hon. secretary.

SHERIDANS.—Wednesday Night Rehearsal, Drama and Farce. Professional Prompter. 7 o'clock sharp. HORSEY, sec.

A QUADRILLE PARTY, at the Prince of Wales Hotel, Lower George-street, THIS EVENING.

ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY of NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Council of this Society will feel thankful to any practical agriculturists or other persons in this or in any of the adjacent colonies, who have made the subject of "rust in wheat" their study, if they will communicate to the Council the results of their experience on the subject, and particularly—
1—As to character of soil in which wheat affected by rust was sown.
2—Whether in virgin soil, or in soil of long continued cultivation.
3—Whether on a rising, hilly, or flat country, and in what aspect the rust appeared most to prevail.
4—What kinds of wheat are most affected by it.
5—What kinds of wheat (if any) are not subject to it.
6—Whether wheat so affected was the produce of seed long grown in the colony.
7—Whether seed obtained from the neighbouring colonies, or from foreign parts, is affected by it in any, or in an equal, or in what degree
8—Whether wheat is most affected by it in wet or dry seasons, and whether heavy fogs influence the disease.
9—Whether sudden atmospheric changes have been observed to originate or hasten the progress of the disease.
10—Whether the wheat was sown early or late in the season.
Communications are requested to be made to the Council under cover to J. F. JOSEPHSON, Esq., 112, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

TO MASONS and CARPENTERS.—TENDERS for Work in the above branches required in the erection of two houses, on the Kellet Estate, will be received up to the 13th June. Plans and specifications can be seen at Mr. H. MILGROVE'S, Park-street, to whom tenders must be addressed.

MUNICIPALITY OF PARRAMATTA.—TENDERS will be received at this office up to WEDNESDAY next, the 25th instant, at noon, for the supply of 200 tons of River Stone, broken to a gauge of 2½ inches.
Specification and sample of river stone can be seen and form of tender obtained, upon application at the Council Chambers, to the Town Clerk.
JOHN CHARLES BARKER, Town Clerk.
Town Clerk's Office, Municipal Council Chambers, Parramatta, 19th May, 1864.

MEDICAL.—TENDERS are invited for a duly qualified Medical Practitioner, to attend about forty-five members and families of the Prince Albert Lodge, G. U. O. O. F., stating the sum required for each member per annum (paid quarterly) for medicine and attendance. Address, stating terms, to be left at Mr. BYRNES', Barrangong Hotel, Haymarket, before the 31st instant.
WILLIAM CRANE, Secretary.

TO BUILDERS, &c.—TENDERS are invited for building sundry additions to the Sydney Infirmary, Macquarie-street. The plans and specification can be seen at the office of Mr. JAMES HUME, architect, 137, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, to whom Sealed Tenders are to be sent on or before SATURDAY, the 11th proximo.
Security will be required for the due and proper performance of the contract.
Sydney, May 24th.

TO BUILDERS.—Extension of Time.—TENDERS will be received up to SATURDAY next, for erecting six HOUSES, in Prince and Cumberland streets, for Mr. H. CHALLENER, as follows:—Excavation, masonry, and brickwork; carpentery, with all finishing trades, or the whole in one sum. C. HAYES, architect, 350, George-st.

MEDICAL CARD.—I, the undersigned, have THIS DAY taken into PARTNERSHIP, B. FYFFE, Esq., M.R.C.S.L., late of Raymond Terrace. The practice will in future be carried on under the title of Messrs. PRINGLE and FYFFE. G. H. PRINGLE, M.D.
Parramatta, May 16th, 1864.

NOTICE.—Any Person found Trespassing, Cutting, or Removing Timber of any kind from a piece of land on the Lane Cove Road (known as Onions' Grant) will be prosecuted according to the law.
May 24th. WILLIAM JOHN LIST.

THE PERSON who took a SILK MANTLE from Mrs. EDWARDS, Middle Harbour, is requested to return it immediately to No. 4, Wentworth-street, Miller's Point, as the party is well known.

CAMDEN COLLEGE, NEWTOWN, SYDNEY.
MEMBERS OF COUNCIL:
Rev. JOHN WEST, Chairman.
Mr. JOHN FAIRFAX, Treasurer.
Mr. JOSIAH MULLENS, Honorary Secretary.
Mr. Andrew Garran, M.A. Rev. S. C. Kent
Mr. Thomas Holt, M.L.A. Mr. R. P. Richardson
Rev. T. Johnson Mr. Joseph Thompson
Mr. David Jones Mr. Samuel Thompson
Rev. J. E. Vetch, B.A.

CAMDEN COLLEGE SCHOOL.
Principal of the School and Resident Chaplain,
Rev. S. C. KENT:
Assisted by competent Masters and Professors of Modern Languages and Accomplishments.

Camden College is instituted, first, for the preparation of students for the Christian ministry; and, secondly, to provide for young gentlemen a liberal education of unsectarian character.
For junior boys the course of study will include reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, and the elements of history, Latin, Greek, drawing, and natural science.
There will be parallel courses of study for more advanced pupils—one preparing for the University and the learned professions, and the other for mercantile pursuits, or those employments for which a critical knowledge of ancient languages is not required.
There will also be open to all scholars special courses of lectures, by gentlemen of acknowledged ability.
In every case a thorough English education will be considered of primary importance, and great care will be taken to have the pupils well grounded in their various studies.
Camden College, lately the residence of Mr. Thomas Holt, M.L.A., is in all respects suited for a first-class educational establishment. There are nine acres of garden and pleasure grounds attached, and ample provision will be made for cricket and every variety of healthful exercise. The boarders will be drilled; instructed in gymnastics, and in vocal music.
The domestic arrangements will be under the superintendence of Mrs Kent, and, as nearly as possible, those of a well regulated family. The utmost attention will be given to the comfort, health, dress, manners, habits, and religious training of the pupils.
The sleeping apartments are lofty, spacious, and well ventilated. Each boy will be provided with a separate bed.
Day pupils residing at a distance from the College, upon the payment of a small fee, can be accommodated with stalls for their horses.
Resident boarders will be allowed to visit their parents or friends every fourth week, from Friday afternoon until Monday morning, and AT NO OTHER TIME, except by special permission, so that the progress of the pupils and the order of the Institution may not be unduly interrupted.

Terms (payable quarterly in advance).			
Resident boarders	..	..	13 guineas per quarter
Day boarders	..	..	8 ditto
Day pupils	..	..	4 ditto.
Junior Department, for pupils under 12 years of age.			
Resident boarders	..	..	12 guineas per quarter
Day boarders	..	..	7 ditto
Day pupils	..	..	3 ditto.
EXTRAS.			
German	..	..	2 guineas per quarter
French	..	..	2 ditto ditto
Drawing	..	..	2 ditto ditto
Instrumental music	..	..	3 ditto ditto
Washing	..	..	1 ditto ditto
Stall for a horse	..	..	1 ditto ditto

A reduction of ten per cent. will be made in the case of brothers, who are resident boarders.
Pupils entering after the commencement of a quarter will pay only in proportion to the remaining time.
A quarter's notice or half a quarter's fee will be required before the removal of a pupil.
Vacations.—Christmas, five weeks; Midwinter, four weeks.
Further information can be obtained from the Rev. S. C. KENT, at the College.

THE MISSES MARTIN, 195, Macquarie-street North, will have VACANCIES for two young Ladies as Boarders, after the mid-winter vacation. They are assisted by the best masters in the instruction of their classes.

JUST PUBLISHED, Fourth Edition, the Victorian Gold Ready Reckoner, commencing at £3 and terminating at £4 6s. 9d. per ounce, including valuation of Gold, Table of decimal fineness, and Table showing the sterling value of one ounce of metal containing gold and alloy in various proportions, bound in cloth 2s. 6d., or per post 2s 9d. JOHN SANDS, publisher, George-street.

TO BOOKSELLERS.
TO MUSIC SELLERS
TO STATIONERS, &c.
In the Assigned Estate of J. R. Clarke,
For SALE, the stock-in-trade of Books, Music, Engravings, Photographs, Prints, Paintings, Stereoscopes, Fancy Stationery, &c.
The trustees, in offering for sale this really first-class business, the result of many years arduous exertions and experience, beg to say that it is now in full working order, and only wants a good manager to make it not merely a splendid business, which, in fact, it now is, but one unequalled in the colonies.
The present is an opportunity rarely to be met with, and is well worthy the attention of the trade.
The lease has five years to run at a very low rental. The premises have not long

WINTER PEARS.

BEING SOME THOUGHTS ON LATE RIPENING.

BY A SENIOR WRANGLER.

I DO not know—because Hoffman, in his tale of "The Golden Jar," has not thought proper to say—whether or not the fruit-stall of the Bronzed Applewoman, which the student Anselmus knocked over in his haste, had upon it any such pears as I have now before me—rough, knobby, unsymmetrical looking, uninviting. If any such fruit were scattered about the causeway, no doubt some of the street-boys picked them up, and ate. And, if they did, no doubt (to venture upon one more conjecture) they found them green and poor-flavoured; for Winter Pears want keeping some time before they are ripe. I can bear immediate testimony to that. When Mr. Micawber (I am not about to digress) thought of entering into the Medway coal trade, it seemed to Mrs. Micawber that the first thing Mr. Micawber had to do was to go and see the Medway. With more relevancy it seemed to me, when I thought of writing an essay about Winter Pears, that the first thing I had to do was to taste one. I did so, and, though it was late in the year, I found it would bear a good deal more seasoning.

It was not to be supposed that such a useful symbol as a late-ripening fruit would, any more than a Glastonbury rose, or a century-aloe, escape the manipulation of the moralists. Accordingly, many essayists have made capital out of Winter Pears. Says one—Do not be misled by external things; a great latent capacity of sweetness may exist beneath a rough outside. Says another—Do not be misled by precocity; the fruit which ripens latest keeps the best. And so on, round the whole circle of moral commonplaces, wherever the symbol can be made to touch it. Well, let us, for our parts, try to avoid being misled by anything whatever,—by (for example) riding an analogy to death; and let us, at the same time, see what we can get out of Winter Pears.

Not much, surely, need be said about the first of the two "morals" instanced above. Whatever sweetness is at any time found existing under a rough outside might be none the less sweet if its outside were smooth. Roughness is, in fact, partial unripeness, and is never in itself, an object of praise, though it is easily pardoned if the saccharine matter really lies in plenty underneath it. To admire what are called rude, shaggy, natures, is very often a symptom of culture overdone, and almost lapsed into sickliness—a symptom not unhopeful, for it is a natural turning to what is tonically alterative. But not only is perfect strength as smooth as the O of Giotto; for it remains to be added that the leaning of Christian ethics has always been to that type of character which grows up, through tenderness, into strength. The reason is obvious; force *may* be partaking the life of others; but tenderness *must*. It seems to be easier to raise the gentle soul to energy than to break the strong into submission. Thus, in so far as the winter pear stands for the hard fibrous character that will endure plenty of wear and tear before it mellows from the centre throughout, it has no exclusive lesson for us. Such a character, however, may not only be *of* the noblest; it may have, besides, a wonderful fascination of its own—when once we are sure of its precise *differentia*. Goodness with crude manners is, in fact, like a coquette; or a beautiful river that dives into dark caves and reappears; or a star with two faces; or an instrument that plays sweet and angry tunes by turns. Over the outsider it exercises all the power that lies in mystery,—until, in close intercourse, the outsider has caught at the law of its moods: and even then, the double play of soul,—each holding its best resources in the leash, and each luxuriantly suspecting the other,—is, I suppose, about the most voluptuous thing in the whole experience of sentiment. Hence, I observe women who write stories delight in sketching such characters and such situations as I have in my eye. Unless, too, I am very much mistaken, single women do so more than married women—upon which much might be said.

The question between precocity and late maturity is not so simple. It is one upon which almost everybody has his own private induction; and there are very few people who have the philosophy, or the candour, to recollect that an instance more may make all the difference to the conclusion. Yet who can be sure that he is at the end of the facts? The *instantia crucis* may turn up to-morrow, for what a man knows. Yet the popular mind, as we all know, is so fond of "something definite" that, even in the very attempt to correct its own conscious errors, it will rather run away into positive paradox than hold itself in equilibrium till it has a chance of making its crucial experiment. If it were not so, the subject of mental and moral precocity (if we must needs accept that word) would have met different treatment. Once having set up the word *precocious* on the one hand and the word *morbid* on the other, you may, of course, play any tricks you please with them—so long as you do not trouble yourself about precise definitions; but no longer. There is no valid excuse whatever—absolutely none—for saying that early activity of the mind and heart is a bad thing, or is a prognostic of any one kind of disease or decay. No valid excuse, I say, in the lives of the great and good; and no assignable physiological or psychological reason why it should be so. All forcing is bad;* but what is forcing? It is, surely, spurring the energies until exhaustion sets in. We want no ghost to tell us that that must be mischievous; the thing is obvious. But if any ghost (of an overwrought victim, say) comes from the dead to assert that spontaneous activity, however early, is necessarily "morbid," I say he is not "an honest ghost," like our old friend of Elsinore. The instances of precocious genius or energy (I again say that I use that vague adjective under protest) which has afterwards verified its own promise are, to say the very least, as numerous as the instances of the contrary; or, to be more exact, as the instances which are popularly liable to be set on the other side of the account. The fact is, the best minds have many maturities,—a point which we shall approach more closely in a minute or two. Milton was "precocious;" and yet he sat down to "Paradise Lost," at fifty. Whether Shakspeare was precocious or not, we we have no means of knowing,—in spite of Aubrey's nonsense about calf killing, which is adopted by Guisot. The present Bishop of St. David's is not young; is not, so far as I know, unhealthy; and has, certainly, some repute as a scholar and historian. Well, I have in my possession a book of his, published when he was eleven years old, from which it appears that he read Greek when he was four. Sir Walter Scott began his career as a novelist at forty. Was he a precocious boy? They say not; but who are "they," and what do "they" know about it? I have my eye at this moment upon a little boy who is the very torment of his schoolmasters, because he does not "learn" his lessons. If he should distinguish himself in after-life, here's a fact against precocity in youth. But, for all that, the boy *is* precocious; for the reason why he does not "learn" is that the extreme facility with which he can do it makes it irksome to him. I might greatly extend this sort of comment, but forbear; only adding a word of caution about *kinds* of precocity. Let me suppose—and I have, again, my eye upon an actual case—let me suppose it said in the biography of an artist—"In his boyhood he was chiefly distinguished among his playmates by the accuracy with which he could, with a common pebble just picked up, hit a sparrow on the wing." Now here, says the popular mind, there was no artistic precocity. I beg your pardon, but there was. The power of hitting a sparrow on the wing would not make a painter, but the quality which is essential to such a feat is, in a high degree, essential to the painter's work—namely, the power of firmly transfixing an object with the eye, and accurately seizing its relative position, *i. e.* its *perspective*.

But to pass on, and still to keep, for the present, on the outskirts of this question of maturity. A modern novelist has said that all the great things have been done by the young. He spoke chiefly of men of action, and made out a long list of *instantiæ convenientes*. Taking for granted, as "common sense" would permit him to do, the *absentiæ in proximo*, he passed on to his *instantiæ secundum magis et minus*. So he made out his case by induction. Only he forgot Cromwell and Mahomet.* Turning from action to thought (admitting, of course, that the distinction is not absolute), the case is not less doubtful. When was the maturity of Coleridge? Was it in his *annus mirabilis* of twenty-six, which produced to him the "Ancient Mariner," and the first part of "Christabel"? or was it later, when he threw off the prose works to which we can almost, if not wholly, trace the existence of the "Broad Church" movement, to say nothing of Young Englandism? When was the maturity of John Hunter, who began to study anatomy at the age when most men begin to think of counting up their money? When was the maturity of Goethe? was it when he wrote "Herrmann und Dorothea," or when he wrote "Faust"? Was Milton mature when he wrote "Comus," or when he wrote the "Paradise," or when he was writing his great political and social treatises? Who can fail to see (that will take a little pains) that the "Hyperion" of Keats was the index of a tentative maturity (*passez le mot!*) which would have been followed by other maturities if he had lived? In Shelley, one can distinctly see in "Alastor" the maturity of adolescence, and in the "Adonais" and "Epischychidion" the advancing waves of another high tide. One might carry this on for ever. But, to take men of both thought and action, when was the maturity of Lord Lyndhurst? was it when he sat upon the woolsack, or when he advocated the reform of the laws regulating the property of married women? When was the maturity of Lord Brougham? of John Wesley? of Calvin? of Luther? of Newton? of Columbus? of Sir Walter Raleigh?—I mention the last case, because it is a striking instance of a troubled life cut short, the man himself having a character and a capacity so versatile that he had, up to the time when he laid his head upon the block, never mastered himself, or made sure of his own best.

Still keeping to the outside of the question, for a minute more, let me go back to men of thought, to recall Macaulay's celebrated speeches on the copyright question in 1841-2. Macaulay, it is well known, succeeded in throwing out Talfourd's well-intended bill; but one of the arguments he employed, while it bears directly upon the question before us, may not be remembered. It was this,—that the scheme proposed by the author of "Ion" would give a longer term of copyright to the earlier than to the later works of writers whose books were most worth thinking of in relation to the copyright question. Mr. Macaulay says:—"No great work of imagination has ever been produced under the age of thirty or thirty-five years, and the instances are few in which any have been produced under the age of forty. I venture to say, that no man acquainted with literary history will deny, that, taking the writings of authors generally, the best and most valuable of their works have been produced within the last seventeen years of their lives." I will not carry my own readers through Macaulay's long list,—which takes in names as diverse as those of Sophocles, Cervantes, Racine, Goethe, Spenser, Milton, Locke, Bacon, and Shakspeare; and I will admit that Macaulay was a man of old-fashioned standards. But I hold that he has made out his case in so far as concerns great philosophic works, and imaginative works in which there is great breadth of touch, and a strong grasp of the facts of human life. My readers can, for themselves, refer to his speeches, which will well repay their trouble, whether they agree with him or not.

But now, for a few sentences, let us draw a little nearer to the heart of the subject.

When we say that a character or an intellect (and, of course, the interaction of the two is incessant and inscrutable) is mellowed or matured late in life, we mean that the processional changes of the mind and the body have not kept the usual time with each other—that the mind seems to have arrived at its best when the body seems to have begun to decline in its capacity. But there is, one needs hardly repeat, great vagueness about all such talk. In the first place, outsiders seldom think of judging except by results. Now the productivity of the intellect is no accurate index of its capacity—though productive power will pretty certainly (not necessarily) be seen to exist, if it does exist. Nor is the character to be judged of rashly by anybody who can get hold of what he may choose to call "fruits." Character is above circumstance, but circumstance goes for something, after all—as people are ready enough to insist when it suits their purpose; and it may, and undoubtedly does, very often retard healthy growth, and very often obscures the indication of growth. This is, indeed, obvious.

Roughly speaking—and yet speaking with an effort at exactitude—the period of maturity may be said to be (psychologically) the period when the ideal of the individual soul is so far harmonised with the facts of life and nature, that whatever discord remains does not hinder the attempts of the soul to do its best, in whatever kind. Some discord must always lie at the bottom; which is only another way of saying that one is human, and can only conceive of things in parts, one at a time. But the great battle with us all—a battle which has to be fought in as many shapes as there are people in the world—is to arrive at such a broad general reconcilement as will serve the ends of duty. Many things may retard this; many things may hasten it; many accidents may disturb it, and require the "special case" (lawyers will know what I mean)* to be restated and re-answered. But one thing is absolutely essential,—that the facts of experience should have been well absorbed by the mind, and that, in some way, the moment of *insight* should have come. This word "*insight*" is very much knocked about nowadays; and it is to be feared that a good many people take it to mean a sort of penetration. But it means nothing of the kind. If I have insight, it is, not that I have found things out, but that things have found out me; not that I have looked, and seen, but that somewhat has been shown to me which I could not help seeing, unless I shut my eyes.

If the patient open eye be necessary to insight, and if insight be the necessary condition of that harmony of the individual nature with the will of God, which is, again, the condition upon which one becomes potentially "mature," or "mellow," it may be conjectured that a number of people never have any true mellowness or maturity at all. A sad, but quite true conjecture. A great many folks won't be at the trouble of keeping their eyes open upon their ideals, *and* the facts of life. Now they are forced to see the facts of life; and, if they will not be at the pains of constantly keeping the other within the field of vision, they can do something else, and only one thing. They can murder the ideal and hide it. Which, alas! is just what they do. Then, they are haunted by its ghost; and their true maturity is, to say the least, put off indefinitely.

There is no doubt, dear reader, that it is very, very hard to submit constantly to the reproaching looks of this ideal, as measured against the first aspect which hard facts present to us—no doubt. The temptation is terrible, to shut the eye, and have done with the puzzle, and the struggle, and the weariness, and the infinite sadness. It is especially so after you have done wrong—or even sometimes after you have done what other people insist on calling wrong, if you have done it to your own wounding and hurt. But, dearly beloved, keep your eye open still, for you can never tell at what moment the vision may come to you which shall end the discord. It may come, it not seldom *does* come, in the very moment of reaction from the sense of the worst thing you ever did. Only, it is sure to come, unless you blind yourself.

The uncertainties which hang around the arrival of this supreme moment are enough, of course, to make the period of maturity utterly incalculable to common eyes. It may come by sorrow—and one man may live with scarce a pang or a pain till he is fifty, while another may have his heart broken up at twenty. It may come in a crisis of severe self-denying labour—and that crisis must choose its own time. It may come with love—or with the renunciation of love—and, to these things, what psychological Zadkiel is equal? We have, of course, no means of knowing how many renounce love; but the number of those who know what it is like seems so very small, that one is often tempted to maintain that it never was intended to be anything but an abnormal, exceptional thing—an occasional planet, not a regular light of our human system. Sometimes, the moment of insight comes with a true spiritual word. And, for the most part, I suppose it never comes at all.

This seems rashly said, perhaps; but let us look again. The character begins to mature or mellow when moral discord has ceased. Now, of those who are *conscious* of ideals, it is to be feared that the majority commit that sort of murder to which I just now referred. As to those who have no such consciousness, they have their battle to fight in another way. They live exclusively by external rules, and see the handwriting of God only in external symbols. They naturally expect that obedience to the rules which stand to them for duty shall bring a certain amount of external prosperity. This is their notion of a divine harmony of things. If they are disappointed,—if, in other words, they are unfortunate,—and if no spiritual teaching shows them a better *theodicee*—they are liable to become cynical. They do not mature. On the contrary, they become *soured*—as we commonly call it.—*A curious instance of the manner in which popular metaphor often goes to the very heart of a subject.*—It is not then so rash, after all, to hint at a fear that the greater number of us do not ripen, but go oscillatingly, discordantly on our way, never reaching the moment of insight from which maturity begins to be possible.

From that point, however, it is often quite an easy thing for the merest spectator to date the time of maturity, and to trace the march of the character onward. In general, indeed, it is not difficult to discern when that period has set in, and the productivity of the mind, of whatever sort, has assumed a mellow character. If circumstances are then favourable we get the individual's best, in thought, in action, in the public or private service of God and men. If not, and the character be one of great energy, it may be bruised by the reaction of its own efforts at expression; and then, perhaps, "the agony returns." The "special case" has to be re-stated. The man is in the condition of Christian when he dropped his roll out of his bosom, and had to go and look for it. Or he may fall, in other ways, into sin, and have, for a time, at least, to live on memory. Happy they who can, in such case, make the past do duty, however left-handedly, for the present—until the heavens are again opened to them. But it is, no doubt, the very hardest of all possible work for the conscience; and I think people in that predicament have peculiar claims upon our consideration. Don't you see that if you abuse the man when he is groping about after his roll, he may take your harshness too much to heart, and fall over the rock-side, or go, in desperation, back to the City of Destruction?

The page is, I fear, becoming almost too serious; or, at least, too sad. And yet we have not gone out of our way. So far as our charity will guide us, we are bound to deal with our fellow-creatures not without reference to the question whether they have or have not so far fought their battle of life as to have reached the period of potential maturity. If they have, they are then strong enough to resist any attempt to "push them over the precipice" (as the phrase goes) but you needn't try it on with them for your own amusement. For if they should happen to be Winter Pears, persons who have mellowed later than usual, it is probable that they will have, on other grounds, their hands quite full enough without any interference of yours. May this moral meet the eye of those who stand in need of it. For there are plenty of people who jealousy intermeddle if they find a busy maturity wearing rose or myrtle. Gather your rue, and leave these bowers of joy and shining slopes of aspirations to your juniors!—so they cry. But, by their leave, the world is wide, and the soul is greater than the almanack.—*Good Words.*

* Bad, speaking absolutely; but it may sometimes be a necessary evil, and, in a manner, be assistant to the tot[illegible] growth.

* A man once maintained that poets were always born in December, and made out a good list, but he forgot Shakspeare.

* A special case is a case (for a lawyer's opinion) in which the issue is narrowed by each party having agreed to as much of the other side's facts as it can.

REVIEW.

(From the Athenæum, March 19.)

Diary of Mary Countess Cowper, Lady of the Bedchamber to the Princess of Wales, 1714-1720. (MURRAY.)

WHAT the references of Macaulay did for Luttrell's Diary, the notes of Lord Campbell in his Life of Chancellor Cowper have done for the Diary of the Chancellor's lady. In each case the public desired to possess the original work. In the case of Narcissus Luttrell, they got an Encyclopædia rather than a Journal; in that of the Lady of the Bedchamber to Caroline Wilhelmina Dorothea, they now possess a charming book, full of portraits of by-gone personages and illustrations of old-world men and things.

When William Cowper was a very loose gentleman about town, in King William's days, his heart was captured by a pretty and penniless Judith Booth, a London merchant's daughter, and all his friends accounted of him as a young fellow irretrievably ruined. But in Judith, the gay Templar found a guardian angel. For her he worked hard at the bar, and loved his labour. He was highly successful, and he loved her and his labour all the more because his triumphs were achieved under her sweet influences. The triumphs had not brought him titles and lofty position, but they had cleared the way towards that desired end, when the good and radiant Judith died. No child survived of this happy match; and when Mr. Cowper turned away from Judith's grave in St. Augustine's, Watling-street, he was the most heart-shaken barrister in any of the Inns of Court.

But he was a wise and brave man, young enough to be heart shaken, but too sensible to be heart-broken. He recovered from the shock, addressed himself to his duties, pushed forward in his career, and had not long been named Lord Keeper of the Great Seal by Queen Anne, when, in 1706, the Whig lawyer met at his chambers, one day, on professional business, a certain Mary Clavering, of a good northern Tory family, and uncommon mental and personal attractions, who speedily and cheerfully took the place of the departed Judith. The lady was then twenty-one years of age; my Lord Keeper forty-two, and they were probably the handsomest and perhaps the most intellectual couple in London.

Judith Booth is ignored in the Introduction to this amusing Diary of her successor: a neglect of which she is quite undeserving. Both of Lord Chancellor Cowper's wives were women of mark and of rare merit. Judith Booth shared with him his time of early labour and of hope; Mary Clavering his season of later toil and honours. The first couple lived on small means and bright promises. The second were a more dignified, but not a more worthy couple. *He* was "my Lord," on the woolsack, and *she* "my Lady," at the Court of the Princess of Wales, where, for a time at least, she made her husband's influence felt. Even in his hours of leisure, this couple were often separated; but while Lady Cowper was at Court, my Lord was down at his country seat, reading, when he could, and flogging, with a birch rod, the young ladies and gentlemen of the family whose noisy play interrupted his studies.

Lord and Lady Cowper were people, not only of noble sentiments, but of honourable practices. When she was appointed to a place in the household of the Princess of Wales, she went to Court with a resolution never, under any circumstances, to tell a lie. She kept her resolution, and her mistress could depend upon her lady-in-waiting, as she could upon her daughter Caroline. "Let us hear what Caroline says, for she is sure to tell the truth;" or, "What does Cowper say? for she never lies," were common phrases in the mouth of the mother of the one and the mistress of the other.

When Cowper accepted the Seals, in Queen Anne's reign (1705), he abolished the custom of receiving New Year's gifts. This was, in fact, to suppress a large portion of his income as Lord Keeper. Before his time, all the officers of the Court of Chancery were accustomed, on the coming of the new year, to make valuable gifts to the supreme head of their department, and to rob the suitors in order to repay themselves. Worse than this, all the Chancery bar followed the same practice, and gave the Lord Keeper, or Chancellor, large sums of money, by way of tribute, which they hoped would be repaid by a favourable hearing in Court, or a silk gown, according to the weight of their gift, or the Chancellor's pliability. The lisping Lord Nottingham used to pocket these gifts with an exclamation against "*Tyrant Cuthtom.*" Lord Cowper would have been £3000 a year richer had he respected and allowed the ancient practice; but he stoutly refused, during both his Chancellorships, to his wife's loving admiration, and to the disgust of all who did not value uprightness and independence of character as much as Lord and Lady Cowper.

Indeed, they both had as much delicacy as independence of mind. When the rebel Lords were on trial for their lives, Lady Cowper refused to witness the sight of "fellow creatures being condemned to death:" a sight to which the fine ladies of the day went down daily with a zest. When her husband, as Chancellor, saw the aged Richard Cromwell standing before him, as a witness, he ordered a chair to be placed for him, out of respect for the high station he had once held.

Long before the Princess Caroline came to this country, she had corresponded with the Jacobite Mary Cowper, and later in life she would fain have received back her letters, apparently not believing that they had been burnt. It was in 1714, when Lady Cowper was in her twenty-ninth year, that she was appointed Lady of the Bedchamber to the Princess of Wales, and she at once commenced her Diary with this significant remark: "The perpetual lies that one hears have determined me, in spite of my want of leisure, to write down all the events that are worth remembering while I am at Court." For a lady of Jacobite tendencies, she was singularly grateful for the accession of George the First. At his coronation, the rudeness of Lady Nottingham forced her to take refuge on the pulpit stairs; but, she says, "I saw all the ceremony, which few besides did, and I own I was never so affected with joy in all my life. It brought tears into my eyes, and I hope I shall never forget the blessing of seeing our holy religion thus preserved, as well as our liberties and properties." Meanwhile Lady Nottingham made people stare by pushing to the front, kneeling alone, in presence of the King, and repeating the Litany aloud. "I could read in their countenances," says Lady Cowper, "that they thought she overdid her High Church part." And then the Lords on the floor looked up, "and seeing me thus mounted, said to my Lord, they hoped I would preach." My Lord intimated that if his wife did not, it would not be for want of zeal; whereupon Lord Nottingham hinted that her doctrine would likely be such as the Lord Chancellor himself could not defend. "This he said with such an air that my Lord spoke of it to me"

It was on this occasion that Bolingbroke first saw the King, who had hitherto refused to receive him. As St. John was doing homage the monarch asked who he was, "and he, hearing it, as he went down the steps from the Throne, turned round and bowed three times down to the very ground." This was Jacobite haughtiness in the guise of humility. The Jacobite spirit showed itself otherwise at this ceremony, in the old mistress of James the Second, Kate Sedley, Countess of Dorchester. "When the Archbishop went round the Throne, demanding the consent of the people, she turned about to me and said, 'Does the old fool think that anybody here will say *No* to his question, when there are so many drawn swords?'"

At Court, Lady Cowper was evidently as good a Whig as my Lord, and flattered the King in as good French as that into which she translated her husband's political papers for the King's reading. Nevertheless, she was independent as well as prudent. "I played at basset," she writes, "as low as I could, which they rallied me for; but I told my Mistress I played out of duty, not inclination; and having four children, nobody would think ill of me, if for their sakes I desired to save my money, when I did not do anything that was mean, dishonest, or dishonourable; for which she commended me, and said she thought the principal duty of a woman was to take care of her children."

Quite as bold was Lady Cowper in refusing to meddle with little Court intrigues, and in defending the absent who were ill spoken of. Dr. Clarke's theological works were especially esteemed by the Princess of Wales, but Lady Nottingham, in her High Church zeal, denounced Clarke as a heretic. Lady Cowper warmly supported the Doctor's character. "Since you can accuse him," remarked the Lady of the Bedchamber, "pray quote a passage out of his books." To which Lady Nottingham answered, drawing herself up, as if she had been afraid of something, "Not I, indeed; I dare not trust myself with the reading such books. I'll assure you I never looked into them!" On which admission Lady Cowper made some wholesome remarks, very useful to persons who decry books which they have not read, simply for the sake of injuring the authors.

This Lady Nottingham was a candidate for the post of governess to the Princess's children. She could ostentatiously pray, in church, to attract the notice of a King, or leave off to pay court to his daughter-in-law. "A great bustle was heard this day at the chapel; it was the Countess of Nottingham who was going off before church was done (like a true High Churchwoman) to take her place behind the Princess's chair-back in the drawing-room, preferring to make her court to an earthly rather than to a heavenly power." Notwithstanding this censure, Lady Cowper herself pays very flattering court to the Prince and Princess, losing no opportunity of informing them of her habit always to drink the health of her Master and Mistress, that of the former under the words "Young Hanover brave!" The Prince was not behindhand in courtesy, and said he did not wonder at the good health he had in England, since my lady "had such part in it."

One of the greatest trials Lady Cowper had to undergo arose, of course, from her relations; men or women, they all wanted places, profitable places, and abused her because she could not, or would not, satisfy them. She found some solace in a smart sarcasm or two, and in sharply censuring those "libertine Whigs."

As my lady settles to her duties the Diary increases in interest, and the scene becomes more glittering, crowded, and restless. At court we find my mistress and the Duchess of Montagu going halves at hazard, and winning £600 between them. No one sat down to play with less than 200 guineas to venture. The manners are not all of courtesy, for the Duke of Somerset is not nice in calling Lord Townshend a liar, and in the very drawing-room Mr. Mayo pulls Sir James Baker by the nose, and is turned out for being drunk and saucy. Then a lady passes before us, Madame Kielmansegge, so severe on the article of virtue that she carries about with her a certificate under her husband's hand and seal, guaranteeing her conjugal fidelity and her womanly honour. Near her is Lady Dorchester, who is not, nor cares to be thought, virtuous or beautiful; her wit makes amends for her ugliness. In strong contrast with them stands Lady Cowper herself, so fond of, and faithful to, her most honoured lord that when he is but slightly ill, she writes, "I declare that to see him suffer is ten times worse than death to me, and would rather live with him all my life on bread and cheese up three pair of stairs than be all this world can make me, and at the same time see him suffer." She was, in fact, the least selfish woman at Court, and the best player of the harpsichord in England. By selfish people, however, she was incessantly persecuted and above all others, by Mademoiselle Schutz, who would, on Court gala-days, borrow all her diamonds and other ornaments, saying, at the same time, to Lady Cowper—"You are best in your state of nature . . . jewels not becoming you!"

Next to Mademoiselle, our diarist seems to have most disliked the Duchess of Bolton, the natural daughter of James, Duke of Monmouth, who, by virtue of that descent, liked to make believe that she was one of the royal family; though "that won't do," cries my Lady; adding, with a touch of scandal, "It's too plainly writ in her face that she's Penn's daughter, the quaking preacher!" That there were questionable women at Court, or who longed to get there, is beyond doubt. The "dame du Palais" very naturally says of one, that she cannot understand how a maid of honour can be the mother of several children. There is Mrs. Kirk, whose late husband killed Conway Seymour; Lady Cowper opposes her coming into the Princess's service, for did not Mrs. Kirk manage all that ugly affair between the Duke of Ormond and Lady Mary Vere, and conceal all that came of it? There was some prejudice against Mrs. Kirk, on Lady Cowper's part, for the ex-mistress of the Duke of Somerset and Lady Henrietta de Vere, as abject in fortune and reputation as her sister, had once attempted to prevent the marriage of my Lady with the Lord Keeper, and had ogled him from their carriage as he passed, in his, to chapel, and had written love letters to him, and slanderous letters of "Molly Clavering," and had altogether comported themselves like the worthless hussies that they were. Happily, there come sweeping through the gay throng ladies of stronger principles. The sole anxiety of one is lest her husband should go on beating her; but she might take comfort from the Venetian Ambassadress, who would not care for being chastised if her husband would only not beat her in the face; and upon this regard for her face only, King George cuts a very bad joke in very good French.

The age was certainly a plain spoken one, whether ladies talked of their own or other ladies' husbands. The Duchess of Cleveland wants some lucrative post for her martial slip of royalty, the Duke, and "the company laughed to think him fit for anything who is a natural fool." It was an age, however, in which a sense of nicety was growing. Lady Cowper did not, in her heart, thank the King for sending her part of a boar's head, of which he had partaken, and compares him with old Louis the Fourteenth, who "when he has a mind to make a great compliment to anybody bites a bit of sweetmeat with his gums (for he has no teeth), and sends the residue to those he would oblige." The relations between George the First and the Princess are playful rather than hostile in the early part of the Diary. Caroline accuses him of being lazy, and the King laughingly protests that he is at work from morning till night! The Prince of Wales is described as the pink of courtesy; he is flattered to the utmost by being taken as an Englishman, and praises the good qualities of our men, and the charms of the women. Not so his German followers. "They fell into the violentest, silliest, ill-mannered invective against the English that ever was heard, and nothing could make M. Shutz believe that there was one handsome woman in England."

At this Court, the news of the Rebellion in Scotland alarmed only a few; to some it gave hopes; and Marlborough is accused of having sent troops northward under such orders that they could not arrive in time to succour those who were already there, and who were in peril. On the other hand, Argyle was charged with doing nothing, even by those who desired that he should not do much. When the prisoners were brought to London, from Preston, "with their arms tied, and their horses, whose bridles were taken off, led each by a soldier," the mob beat warming-pans before them, and assailed them with a "thousand barbarous things, which some of the prisoners returned with spirit." They believed that King George would not dare to execute them; but it must be confessed that they did not lose their self-respect when they found their belief groundless. On the day the sentences were delivered, in Westminster Hall (Lady Cowper complains that her husband went without fee or reward for acting as Lord High Steward), "the Prince was there, and came home much touched with compassion." We do not find that this feeling had a beneficial effect for the doomed captives. Peers and Peeresses were snubbed for interceding for them. Some of the condemned were allowed to escape. Of Lord Winton, who was anxious enough not to die, Lady Cowper succinctly remarks, "his natural character is that of a stubborn, illiterate, ill-bred brute. He has eight wives." The beheading and hanging did not sadden many of the gold-laced folks at Court. They amused themselves by inspecting the gags which the rebels had prepared for their prisoners, and thought themselves justified. "They go down the throat a great way, with a bend, and under that there is an iron spike that runs into the tongue if it is stirred, and the ends have screws that screws into the cheeks." In such way were the liberties of the people to be cherished by the Stuarts.

Among the most striking sketches in the Diary are those of the clergy. They are slight, yet telling. Lady Cowper notices, but does not name, a prelate who married an ugly person for the sake of pushing his way at Court, and who recommended that the water in which he baptized children should be bottled, as it was sanctified and therefore good for weak eyes. This prelate led a reluctant, Irish, naval captain to his library; but when the latter found himself in the well-stored wine-cellar, to which the prelate gave that title, he expressed his delight at the place itself, and the number of books in *quarto!* There were prelates of another quality; Robinson, of London, for instance, who suspected the orthodoxy of the Princess of Wales, and offered to remove scruples which she would not have removed. "Send him away civilly!" she used to say; she thought it impertinent that even prelates should suppose she did not understand the Protestant religion fully. She was unfortunate in some of her preachers. "Dr. Dunstan," says the entry for April 1, 1716, "preached an intolerable dull sermon, to the degree of an opiate." The diarist's Jacobite spirit peeps out in the record of Linet, the Jacobite curate, who took the oaths in order to keep his preferment "They choked him, for he actually died the next day, of no other disease but swearing to the Government."

The stage affords as useful illustration of the ways and opinions of life in this diary as the Church. The actors were loyal. Dogget instituted the annual waterman's match for the coat and badge, to celebrate for ever the Hanoverian succession; and Wilkes readily, at the request of the Duke of Argyle, discharged his servant who had assaulted with his sword the colours at the post in Palace Yard. On February 14, 1715, there is much talk in the Princess's drawing-room touching her going to see Betterton's play the next day, "The Wanton Wife." Some ladies declare it unfit to be listened to; but, says Lady Cowper, "I had seen it once, and I believe there are few in town that had seen it so seldom, for it used to be a favourite play, and often bespoke by the ladies. I told this to the Princess, who resolved to venture going on my character of it." And with what result? "She liked it as well as any play she had seen, and it certainly is not more obscene than all comedies are. It were to be wished our stage were chaster; and I cannot but hope, now that it is under the State's direction, that it will mend." Steele did help to refine comedy by his "Conscious Lovers," in 1722; but Cibber had already made an effort in the same direction by his "Careless Husband," in 1704. Lady Cowper's criticisms, however, are just. She says of Etherege's "Love in a Tub," to see which she made up a ladies' party, for Johnson's benefit, that "nothing gives one a livelier idea of the dissoluteness of Charles the Second's court than their relish for this play,"—which under George the First Lady Cowper relished too! Of Johnson, who acted Palmer, she says, "He is the best comedian this day upon the stage." She preferred the English drama to such French plays as she saw acted in the Haymarket, respecting which she remarked that she did not wonder at a people being slaves who could be amused by such stuff.

The concluding portion of the Diary shows Lady Cowper to have become an acknowledged Whig, which in fact she had been ever since her marriage. This part refers to the undignified squabbles and almost as undignified reconciliations of the chief members of the royal family, and the respective partisans. "They are all mad," she writes, "and for their own private ends will destroy all."

The following incident connected with the reconciliation of the King and Prince is a fair sample of the entries in the Diary:—

"I was called by the Princess into the closet to seal a letter to the Archbishop, who was entirely kept out of this. I wished the Prince joy and comfort of what had been doing. He embraced and kissed me five or six times, and with his usual heartiness when he means sincerely. He said he knew the part I took in all his good or ill fortune, and he knew my good heart so well he was sure I was pleased with this. The Princess burst out into a loud laugh, and said, 'So! I think you two always kiss upon great occasions.' All the town,

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friendly or unfriendly, transported. I kissed Lord Cowper at coming home; said to him, 'Well I thank God your head is your own, and that's more than one could be sure of two months ago.'"

If King George could have had the Whigs back without his son, he would himself have been much more gratified than he was. While he is sulking, the attendants tell stories in the antechamber:—

"Mahomed entertained us with the praise of the late Queen of Prussia, sister to the King, who died at Hanover of two days' sickness, suspected of having been poisoned, before she left Berlin, with diamond powder, for when she was opened her stomach was so worn, that you could thrust your fingers through at any place, as did Mahomed. The King, he said, was in such sorrow, that he was five days without eating or drinking, or sleeping, but kept walking and wailing all the time, and by hitting his toes against the wainscot (which he ever does when the walks), he had worn out his shoe till his toes came out two inches at the foot. He refused to see any one till Mahomed found the Duke of York in the outward room, and carried him in without asking leave. As soon as he saw the Duke of York, he flung his arms about his neck, and said, 'Quelle perte venons-nous de faire, mon frère!....est-il possible que cette charmante femme nous puisse quitter en si peu de temps?' When his passion was a little over, they got him to bed, and so, by degrees, brought him to business again."

The Reconciliation Drawing Room again is well touched off:—

"At night, in the drawing-room, though my face was swelled, it could not be put off. The King spoke not to the Prince nor none of his friends but the Duchess of Shrewsbury, who spoke once in vain; but the second time she said, whingeing, 'Je suis venue, Sire, pour faire ma cour, et je la veux faire.' It happened Lady Essex Robartes was in the circle when our folks came in, so they all kept at the bottom of the room, for fear of her, which made the whole thing look like two armies drawn up in battle array; for the King's court was all at the top of the room, behind the King, and the Prince's court behind him. The Prince looked down, and behaved prodigious well. The King cast an angry look that way every now and then; and one could not help thinking 'twas like a little dog and cat—whenever the dog stirs a foot, the cat sets up her back, and is ready to fly at him. Such a crowd was never seen, for not only curiosity but interest had brought it together. It had been used to keep the drawing-rooms so empty for some time, there was hardly six women at once, to show the necessity of a reconciliation, and that the people were disgusted."

At a subsequent gathering at St. James's, Lady Cowper says—

"There was Kent, Newcastle, Bolton, Kingston, Roxburgh, and Craggs. The Duke of Bolton's tongue was out, as when we left the court, and I can't but remark that the only things I found as we left them was his tongue lolling out of his mouth, and Lady E. R. (Essex Robartes) standing in the very place of the circle in the drawing-room where I left her."

This event brought smaller circumstances in its train; for example:—

"Craggs had been with the Princess, and makes many professions and tells many lies. He says he was not for taking the children from the Princess. He said the quarrel had been made by under-servants, who had reported abundance of things, which they said were true; that for the Ministers, he would answer that they had never done any such things; that their complaint against the Prince was, that he spoiled and opposed the King's affairs; and they used to say to the King that the Prince's friends were like a battalion that broke through all their measures: 'And perhaps,' says he, 'I myself have been one of the foremost to say it, it being true.' She said, 'I was told you had condescended so low as to call me a b—h;' at which he began a volley of oaths and curses of the falseness of the assertion, for so long a time, and with so much vehemence, that she said to him: 'Fie! Mr. Craggs; you renounce God like a woman that's caught in the fact.' He talked of sending the C. home, but was not clear in the manner, nor anything."

At the birthday gathering, the grand final scene of universal benevolence was expected to occur, but this was the character of it:—

"At night we all went in the same train. The Duke of Newcastle had got drunk for our sins; so the Princess's ladies had no places, but stood in the heat and crowd all the night. The Duchess of Shrewsbury downright scolded aloud about it, and he told her, for conclusion, that places were provided for the Princess's family, which they did not keep, but that ladies of the town came and took them. 'Twas not his fault; and he could not turn out the ladies of the town for us. There was so great a crowd, and we were so ill used, that four of us went away, and left only Lady Dorset in waiting. It was plain we were to be used thus; and I am almost tempted to think it was also one of the doughty articles of reconciliation. Kendal and Kielmansegg very civil to me. Newcastle stood before me both morning and night. If I had not seen his face, I should have known it had been him, it being his peculiar ever to turn his back upon those he has any obligations to."

This is smart, but the last entry is not less so, in illustration of Caroline's ideas and her lady's mode of commenting on them:—

"When Mrs. Wake came to take her leave, before the Archbishop went his visitation, she said to Mrs. Wake, 'Our children we shall have, and the Regency they promise us, but the last I don't believe; and I tell you naturally, my dear Mrs. Wake, I will venture my nose we shan't have it.' I was pulling on her gloves, and said, 'Yes, Madam; if your Highness had thirty noses you might venture them all without the least danger to them.'"

This was in July, 1720. Soon after this epoch the ex-Lord Chancellor and ex-Lady-in Waiting became a simple country couple, divorced for ever from Court pursuits. The royal family squabbles had something to do with their retirement; but in the latter they looked forward to a long enjoyment, and they were disappointed, as is the lot of weary labourers, Lord Cowper died in 1723. In his Lady's dressing-room had hung, for thirteen years, Kneller's portrait of him, "in the same posture that the dear fellow watched me so many weeks in my great illness." She had not long space of time wherein to contemplate this picture or to dwell on the dear memories connected with it. Her appetite, mind, and body rapidly weakened. She would speak of her husband as if he were living; she would ask for him and expect him home. If the reality of his death flashed across her, she despaired as if the grief were new; and, four months after her husband, she died of a broken heart.

The public will be grateful for this record of history, from her own hand. It is of rare value, illustrating, as it does, a period in the early times of the House of Brunswick, or that part of the House that was quarrelling with its head, which had not hitherto been so closely depicted as we find it in this diary.

How to Destroy Corn Weevils.—The *Courier de la Drôme* gives an account of a new method for destroying weevils, all the plans hitherto adopted for that purpose having proved fruitless. The calculation is that in France one-tenth of the crops of corn is destroyed by those insects, the mischief being caused by them not when they have attained their full growth—for then they do not eat the grain—but when in a state of larvæ. The new destructive process consists in attracting the females to deposit their eggs in the same spot, instead of on the grains of corn; and a sort of hive of the eggs is so formed, which can be destroyed at pleasure with all the larvæ they contain. The mode of proceeding consists in placing at certain distances in the corn-loft pieces of fermented dough having a semi-spherical form and partly hollow. In the course of a few hours, the pieces may be removed, when they will be found literally covered with the insects; and if the dough be examined with a microscope, a vast number of eggs will be seen on them. Five sous worth of this paste will suffice to destroy all the larvæ in a place containing 110 quintals (224½ lbs. each) of corn.

A hitherto unknown work of Canova has lately been discovered in the Villa Altiessiero, near Padua, consisting of the bust of the last but one Doge of Venice, who had frequently assisted the young and struggling artist. The genuineness of the work has been placed beyond any doubt. "Tutela Canovæ" is engraved at the lower part of the bust.

Mr. STANSFELD AND SIGNOR MAZZINI.

(*From the Economist, March* 26.)

It is impossible to deny that the Junior Lord of the Admiralty has come out of the recent personal attacks upon him, *apropos* of the Greco affair, somewhat damaged by the encounter. It is equally clear to us that this result is substantially an unjust one, and that the damage incurred is due solely to the want of tact and skill by which his (Mr. Stansfeld's) defence was so signally marked. We believe he had a perfectly good case, had he known how to put it forth with fitting boldness and candour. Throughout the whole debate only Mr. Bright and Mr. Forster said the right thing or took the right tone; and in one point even Mr. Forster's spirited defence of his friend was weak, and we think mischievous. Originally the facts of the case were very simple; the allegation was very narrow; and the culpability involved in all that any one really believed or entertained for a moment, absolutely *nil*.

The charge was brought, or rather the insinuation made in the accusing speech of the Public Prosecutor in France, whose pleasure and duty it is, notoriously, to make matters look as bad as possible against the prisoner and his friends. One of the Prosecuter's chief aims was to connect Mazzini with Greco's plot. In this attempt, as we all know, he signally failed. Greco's intercourse with Mazzini was of a date much earlier than this affair; the supposed complicity of Mazzini rested on the sole assertion of Greco, and is denied positively by Mazzini, and we presume no one will believe Greco in such a matter in preference to Mazzini. The only scrap of evidence consists of two fragments of letters asserted by the Procureur-Imperial but not proved, to be in Mazzini's handwriting, and with no date affixed. The sole connection of Mr. Stansfeld with the matter was the inference of the Procureur, a perfectly legitimate one under the circumstances, that the writer of these fragments discovered on Greco's person, whoever he might be, desired him to address letters, some time or other, to the house in which Mr. Stansfeld lives. (The other statement of the Procureur, that Mr. Stansfeld had been in 1857 the banker of the Tibaldi conspiracy fund, was made on no authority, sustained by not a tittle of evidence, and fell to the ground at once as a mere loose slander, for which no one believes there was ever the slightest shadow of foundation.)

Unhappily, Mr. Stansfeld did not confine himself to a simple and indignant denial of the remotest knowledge of either the Greco plot or the Tibaldi fund, and to a frank acknowledgment that he had allowed Mazzini to receive letters at his house under cover to him or under feigned names—and a bold justification and explanation of the reason why he had done so. Instead of this, Mr. Stansfeld not only launched out into praise of Mazzini's character—which as an attached friend of many years he was right and generous in doing—but proceeded to expound Mazzini's views, and to declare that Mazzini shared his own detestation of the doctrine that political assassination was ever a warrantable act—which he need not have done, and which he could not do with safety or without rashness.

Mr. Stansfeld is guilty, has been found guilty, has admitted that he is guilty, of two—and only of two—things: first, of loving and admiring Mazzini personally, and secondly, of protecting Mazzini's correspondence by allowing it to be addressed to his house:—In neither of these things is there anything to be ashamed of, any guilt, or anything needing apology or deprecatory exculpation. (When Mr. Stansfeld took office indeed, the matter was somewhat changed, and official proprieties then would suggest that he should have requested Mazzini to obtain the needed security through some other friends. This he appears to have done, though we are not exactly informed when.) There is nothing to be ashamed of in being Mazzini's friend. He is, in our opinion, a very wrong-headed, perverse, mischievous man, a man with whose views of Italian liberty and the means by which it can be best promoted we entirely disagree, a man who, by his extreme republican notions and his extravagant and absurd ideas of the efficacy of mere popular and insurrectionary enthusiasm as against or instead of regular armies and constitutional organisation, has (we believe) done more harm to his country than his influence in keeping up the fanatic longing for unity and independence among the people has done good. We consider that he has often been a dreadful mar-plot, that his misguided fanaticism has sacrificed many valuable lives, that he values unity far too much and civil liberty far too little. If we had been Cavour, and Mazzini had urged the Republican party to oppose and counter-work the constitutional struggles in 1859 and 1860 (as at one time there was reason to fear he would do), we should have hanged him without scruple, though with regret, as a dangerous enemy (though not an intentional one) to his country's cause. But with all this, we should be no more ashamed of Mazzini's personal friendship, than of that of Kossuth, or Mr. Bright, or Daniel O'Connell, or Garibaldi, or Louis Blanc—or any other patriot, whom we hold to be in the main earnest and sincere, though in our opinion, ard to our ceaseless indignation and condemnation, perverse, misguided, and very mischievous. Mr. Gladstone hit the exact truth when he had the courage to say that, however mistaken and injudicious and *exalté* we might deem Mazzini to be, every one who knows him will agree that he has all the virtues as well as all the faults of an enthusiast, and that both his patriotism and his general tone of character have something about them of singular purity, devotion, and disinterestedness. A man's political views may be utterly wrong-headed, and yet he may be a fascinating and a noble character.

Whether Mazzini would maintain that political assassination is ever justifiable, we do not know. We should be sorry to vouch for him on this head—or to shrink at him as a detestable villain if he does hold that doctrine. We do not hold it. We, in common with nearly all English thinkers, and with the better portion of continental ones, have at least found out that such acts of violence are nearly always impure in motive, that they are intellectually irrational, that politically they are blunders, that they are with the rarest exceptions indisputable crimes, and that it is for the good of the world that they should be held up to signal condemnation. But when we reflect that in this country nearly every boy who goes to a public school, and nearly every young man who goes to the University, is brought up, if not to honour and worship and make idols of Brutus and Harmodius and Aristogiton, the tyrannicides of old, at least to defend and respect them as pure patriots and martyrs; that up to the age of twenty-four, the right and duty of political assassination, as exemplified in those noble characters, is to say the least an open question with the ingenuous youth of England; and that it is not till we escape from our instructors and come forth to think and act in life that we throw off this perilous and false doctrine—then we do say that the enormous and mysterious horror expressed by so many members of Parliament, who have themselves gone through this peculiar phase of hero-worship, is ludicrously misplaced, and can scarcely be sincere. And further, we are not quite sure that any, even of those gentlemen, who remember and will duly weigh the case of the Emperor Paul I. of Russia, will be inclined to argue that there can be no case in which the removal by secret violence of an incurable and unmanageable brute may become a defensible necessity.

We say, then, that the member for Halifax need not be at all ashamed of his friendship for Mazzini, and was right and manly to avow it. We go further, and we concur with what was said by Mr. Bright in his generous and manly speech on the subject, that we should not be disposed to think very highly of the love of liberty, or the regard for justice, or the hatred of oppression and of wrong, of any Englishman who has not sympathised with the cause of Italy and the efforts of Italian patriots, and whose sympathies, at all events in early youth, did not carry him to the very verge of aiding those men and joining in those efforts:—fortunate if those generous and youthful impulses never lead him to become the unintentional assistant of outraged and maddened exiles whose nature was not scrupulous and whose means were not unexceptionable;—fortunate, also, if his ardent sympathy with a great and noble cause never brought him into connection with patriots less pure and less noble than Mazzini.

And now one word as to the second charge against Mr. Stansfeld—namely that he gave to M. Mazzini's correspondence the protection of his address and name. Have we forgotten—above all have honourable members who sit on the Opposition side of the House forgotten—why Mazzini's correspondence comes to need this abnormal protection? Have the events and the discussions of February and March, 1845, passed from their memory? Have they forgotten that it then came to light that Mazzini's letters had been, at the suggestion of foreign Powers, habitually opened at the English Post Office; that information gleaned from those letters of a wild plot (which Mazzini endeavoured to prevent) was conveyed to the Austrian Government; and that in consequence of that information the unhappy conspirators were seized, several slain in fight, and nine, including the Brothers Bandiera, executed in cold blood? After this, and remembering this, where is the liberal Englishman, where the friend of Italy, where the lover of justice, who would not feel prompted to do all he could to secure Mazzini's correspondence from future official violation abroad? And who would blame men for yielding to those promptings? And how did it happen that, remembering this, even Mr. Stansfeld's friends joined in condemning the use he had permitted his friend (when he was not yet in office) to make of his house? And still more curious, how was it that during the whole course of the discussion, no one referred to those very questionable proceedings in 1844 and 1845, which rendered it necessary, in order to protect English official honour and Italian patriotic lives, that Mazzini's correspondence should be carried on under feigned names and at the addresses of personal friends?

MOURNFUL CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.—A PEEP INTO RICHMOND.

(*From the New York Herald, March* 1.)

The annexed intercepted letter from a Southern lady in Richmond to her sister in Kentucky gives an unusually interesting picture of affairs as they now exist in rebeldom. The communication evidently emanates from an intelligent and reliable source:—

Richmond, February 10, 1864.

My dear Sister,—As our mutual friend, Mr. B——s, is about to undertake the perilous journey to Kentucky, I avail myself of the opportunity to write you a good long letter. We have heard nothing from you in nearly two years, and can well appreciate your anxiety concerning us. Our brave boy is dead—killed at Gettysburg. Oh! how we miss him; but the thought that he fell in a noble cause takes away much of the bitterness, though it seems as if the sacrifice had been made for nothing. It is impossible to describe the gloom that pervades all society, and with all the afflictions and doubts that oppress us, there is not one comforting gleam, except the hope of a speedy end of the war. I must confess that we have lost much of that assurance of success which once buoyed us up and pictured such bright visions of the future; but our determination to hold out to the last is unabated, and we comfort ourselves with the faith that Providence will eventually reward our sacrifices and bring us safely out of the furnace that is consuming us. The rest of the family are all well. William is in the War Department; but we fear that the conscription will take him, too. He might get a commission, I suppose, but we trust the necessity for doing so will not come upon us. Cousin John has left Charleston and gone to Savannah, though he writes me that the military authorities expect an attack upon the city, and that most of the people have removed nearly all of their effects to the interior. Henry has taken his family to North Carolina. Cousin Mary has been unfortunate. She became attached to an officer of General Lee's staff, who cruelly deceived her, and at one time we thought she wouldn't live. The poor little thing died; and I think it was a blessing to it, as well as its mother, that it was so.

Society here is utterly broken up. All fondness for fashion and pleasure seems to have been lost, and day after day passes with nothing to relieve the prevailing dulness. We see nothing but soldiers and the paraphernalia of war. The whole city is converted into hospitals, prisons, and barracks, and our eyes have grown weary with the signs of strife. President Davis seems discouraged, and, I fear, is falling rapidly. The responsibilities, disappointments, and fault-findings of his friends have broken him down, and it is hardly probable that he will live to see the end of the war. We had a great scare here when Butler attempted to capture Richmond, and I am surprised that so few precautions are taken against a raid upon the city. We have a very small force here, and much of that unreliable. Two companies of heavy artillery, five light batteries, two companies of cavalry and about four thousand citizen soldiers are all we have to defend us. There is a part of a North Carolina regiment guarding the Chickahominy, and seven hundred and fifty men in Fort Darling; but these could not be of much service, and I should not be surprised if the Yankee cavalry got into the city, released the prisoners, and destroyed the Capitol. The fortifications towards the peninsula are very strong, but towards Hanover Court-house and west of the city we have no guns or fortifications of any consequence. The citizen soldiers are not to be relied on in any emergency, and it is believed that the appearance of any considerable force of Yankees would be the signal for a general stampede. The Meadow Bridge and Bottom Bridge roads, of which you have heard so much, are entirely exposed, and sometimes I think the authorities are wilfully blind to danger. The gunboats here, of which so much was expected, amount to nothing. Only one is completed, and that is as slow as a tortoise. Two others are nearly done; but their guns have been sent to Charleston, and I don't believe they intend to finish them. The city is full of disloyal people, and we can only trust our most intimate friends. What could we do if the Yankees should suddenly come down upon us? I tremble when I think what may happen. All the old soldiers have been sent to North Carolina. General Pickett's division, which had been here so long, was hurried off, it was said for the purpose of capturing Newburn; but the real object was to prevent a disturbance among the people. We never had much confidence in North Carolina, and believe one-half the State would welcome the Yankees to-day. William says our authorities dare not be too rigid with them; but I think if a few examples were made of the disloyal leaders we should have much less trouble and apprehension. Charleston still stands, notwithstanding the braggadocia of the Yankees. The city is almost deserted, though, and the grass is actually growing in all of the streets. I wonder sometimes why they don't take some of Beauregard's troops and reinforce General Lee. Nineteen thousand men, I should think, were more than is required to hold that place, though it is thought that the enemy have left Morris island only to attack the city from another direction. Uncle James writes from Mobile that they fear a Yankee raid in that direction, and that every one is ready to leave. So it is almost everywhere. One does not know where to go for safety, and the whole country seems in constant fear of invasion.

We hear very little from the west; from beyond the Mississippi nothing. All that country, I fear, is lost to us. Do not believe the Yankee stories about the smallness of our Western army. Longstreet has twenty thousand, and Johnston thirty-five thousand men, besides the smaller commands scattered through the country, that might be added to their forces in case of an emergency. Grant seems to be the only general the Yankees have had since M'Clellan, and if they will only give him the army of the Potomac, or put him in Washington, as we hear is proposed, we should have very little fear of results in the West. All hopes are centred on General Lee. His army has been very much reduced, leaving him only about forty-five thousand troops. His cavalry has been scattered through the counties below Gordonsville for the purpose of getting forage, and you have no idea of the accounts of suffering we receive from the inhabitants where they are quartered. The whole cavalry seems to have been demoralised into a band of thieves, robbing alike both friend and foe. A great portion of the cavalry has been disbanded, to return in the middle of March with fresh horses and new outfits. I fear a great many will not go back, but will either desert to the Yankees or hide in the mountains. There are now several organised gangs for opposing the conscription, and a number of our conscripting officers have been killed. The reports of destitution are too true. Our soldiers do not get full rations half the time, and once they have been without meat ten days. These hardships are daily growing worse, and what shall be done to relieve us we cannot imagine. Our supply of provisions is almost exhausted, and no one knows where more is to come from. It is true we have enough among the people to live on; but supplies for the army are almost unobtainable.

William says the Government does not intend to wait for the Yankees to advance, but will concentrate our armies, and strike where least expected in overwhelming numbers. This seems the only hope of success. If we should be defeated this spring I know not what will become of us. So many have become discouraged that I believe another disaster would almost break us up. All we can do is to aid the noble army by our example and contributions, and hope for better things.

I wish you could send us a few things, such as stationery and those little indispensables of the toilet now so hard to procure. We can sometimes get them here, but at fabulous prices, and we are compelled to dress with almost the simplicity of our servants. Our paper money is good for nothing. It takes a handful to buy a pair of shoes, and an armful to get a dress. A hundred dollars of Yankee greenbacks would be a small fortune. The poorer classes are suffering terribly, and there have been several cases of actual starvation.

The valuable collection of coins, antiquities, and books, formed by Colonel Leake, it is said, is about to be purchased by the University of Cambridge, with the surplus of the Fitzwilliam fund, to be added to the Fitzwilliam Museum. The collection is valued at from £5000 to £6000. The vases are of the second period of Greek art; and, although not of the fine-art period, would, in the opinion of competent judges, form a desirable addition to the Fitzwilliam Museum. The value of the collection is much enhanced by the printed catalogue, accessible to all the world, made by so eminent a numismatist as Colonel Leake. If the university decline the purchase, it is expected the collection will leave the country.

SHAKSPERE IN GERMANY.

Munich, March 10, 1864.

A custom prevails very much in Germany, at the present day, of celebrating occasions like the Shakspere Tercentenary by cartoons of the contemporaries, the age of the chosen hero, or of those who may be connected with him in later days. No doubt, an impulse to this was given by Kaulbach's "Period of the Reformation." Last year, as being the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Leipsic, we had a photograph of the statesmen, the generals, and soldiers of the War of Liberation, and Herr Lindenschmitt, the author of that cartoon, has just executed another for the Tercentenary of Shakspeare. But the Shakspeare cartoon is not limited to the contemporaries of the poet; it embraces a much wider scope, and professes to include all the chief names in English literature, down to the present time—all who may be supposed to have drawn their inspiration from the great fount of English genius. In this way a most interesting work has been produced, one which will be almost more valuable, one would think, to our own countrymen than to those of the artist. The principle of selection and grouping may seem sometimes rather strange to Englishmen, and there are names omitted which ought to have been supplied, and names given which ought to have been omitted. But it is often curious to observe how different are the judgments formed by foreigners from those of natives, and how often it happens that great men are ranked in one country by the words which are least esteemed in another. For instance, in Germany it is not uncommon to find Byron's "Cain" rated as one of his highest works, while in England it is little read, and still less appreciated. On the other hand, how many English have not committed the blasphemy (as Frenchmen call it) of comparing Racine's "Plaideurs" with Molière!

The scene of Herr Lindenschmitt's cartoon is a hall of somewhat irregular architecture, with four steps leading up to the place where Shakspeare may be supposed to have been sitting just before the incursion of all the other characters. We are at liberty to form this supposition, because Shakspeare has evidently risen from a chair, on which his hat and sword and a manuscript are reposing, and is welcoming the guests who have poured in from all quarters. Close beside this chair are others, on which Milton, Beaumont, and Drayton are still seated,—and thus Shakspere may have been talking with them before the opening of the story. Some few of the more immediate contemporaries have been standing about, listening to the conversation. On a sudden their repose is interrupted. The whole Parnassus of England, from the first followers of Shakspere and contemporaries of Milton down to Queen Victoria's poet laureate, pour in and range themselves about the steps, to the right of Shakspere. Shakspere has risen, and turns towards the intruders with a look half wonder and half courtesy, when another flow of statesmen, philosophers, and historians rises up the steps on his left, and fills up that side with the same completeness. Some of these have overflowed towards the middle of the hall; and the middle of the hall, at the bottom of the steps, is suddenly occupied by a knot of commentators, who bring a table and piles of books with them, are soon absorbed in their usual study, and let the countless tomes they contribute to Shakspearian knowledge occupy the floor in the very foreground. This, apparently, is the exact moment chosen by Coleridge to bring in Shelley and Byron, and turn their attention to Shakspeare, but they are stopped by the table. On the other side some adventurous Germans are actually storming up the steps; Lessing is at the head, turning round and exhorting Goethe; Goethe locks up to Shakspeare with fine enthusiasm, and Herder pats Goethe on the back. Schiller, Schlegel, and Tieck are the others of this group, which has thrust into close propinquity with the poets of England. And as though this was not enough,—as though the united storm of poets and prosewriters and philosophers and statesmen had not overpowered the gentle Shakspeare, curtains are suddenly drawn on the left at the top of the hall, and Elizabeth herself enters, surrounded by her Court, a vision such as that which the last of the bards saw unrolling its glittering skirts down the heights of Snowdon.

The grouping into which all these admirers resolve themselves is as follows:—Shakspeare stands in the centre, not an idealized Shakspeare like that of Kaulbach, but the portraits we have with life breathed into them. At the back of his chair are Spenser and Massinger, and the beautiful womanly face of Sir Philip Sidney. Ben Jonson, with folded arms and a critical air, Beaumont and Fletcher, Greene and Marlowe, Shirley and Burbage, rather in the background, complete the contemporaries, while Milton is given a seat in front of them. Dryden, with Butler and Buckingham; Pope, with Prior and Thompson; Young, Defoe and Goldsmith; Johnson and Garrick; Fielding, Smollett, Richardson, Swift, and Sterne; Sheridan and Congreve, with Sir Philip Francis behind them; Scott, Southey, and Burns, with Sheridan Knowles at the back, brings us down to the foot of the steps. Here we find Wordsworth and Tennyson, with Moore and Mrs. Hemans. The descent on the other side is governed by Newton and Bacon; by a group of Walpole, Chesterfield, and Temple, into which Burke and Adam Smith have been edged; by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu; by Chatham, Pitt, and Fox; by Locke, Hobbes of Malmesbury, Bolingbroke, and Shaftesbury; and by Hume, Gibbon, and Robertson, with Wilkes peering out from the midst of them. The commentators at the table in the middle are Steevens, the Rev. Alexander Dyce and Payne Collier; Hazlitt, Kemble, and Mrs. Siddons come in a line with them; and there is the group of Coleridge, Byron, and Shelley,—Coleridge pointing with rapture in his face to Shakspeare, Byron turned away, partly to show his magnificent head to the public, partly from his small appreciation of Shakspeare, and Shelley leaning his head on Byron's shoulder. In the corner, at the right hand of the spectator, corresponding to the group of Wordsworth, Tennyson, &c., in the opposite corner, sit Macaulay and Carlyle, Bulwer, Dickens, and Thackeray.

Exceptions may, no doubt, be taken to some of these names, and the absence of others may be regretted. In some cases the heads are not quite satisfactory, and the artist seems not to have always had the power of procuring the most striking portraits. But the whole is pleasing. As a gallery of English celebrities the cartoon would at any time be valuable. It is doubly so just now, as a new tribute from Germany to the honoured name of Shakspeare.—*Athenæum*, March 19.

PROMOTION FROM THE RANKS.

(*From the United Service Gazette, March* 26.)

Curiously enough, the arrival of the period when the term of the "ten years' men," enlisted for the Crimean war, expires has been the means of eliciting the opinion of the private soldiers in our Army on the much disputed question of promotion from the ranks. It has long been hotly disputed whether or no the boon was much coveted by or was desirable for the non-commissioned officer at all, and there were a good many feasible arguments to be adduced on that side of the question. It was said that the step from Serjeant-Major to Ensign was, pecuniarily speaking, one downwards instead of upwards, that a man who had been accustomed to the Serjeants' mess-room or the canteen up to a mature period of life only felt himself, when placed amongst the gentlemen, like a fish out of water, and that having by that time reared a family in the non-commissioned ranks, it was imposing upon him and on them a Herculean labour to adapt themselves to their new circumstances, which circumstances constituted, in fact, a false position, and a perpetual struggle between poverty and appearances.

But the strongest argument of all was that the non-commissioned ranks themselves cared nothing for the boon, and that the offered commission was frequently declined by the fortunate Serjeant-Major. This was the strongest argument, because if the men did not seek advancement themselves it was of no use forcing it on them, and it was to be presumed that they, of all others, knew what was good for them, or what would be most gratifying to their fancy, or stimulating to their ambition. Besides, if this argument were sound, it was of no use combating the others, whereas if it had no foundation except in the wishes of those who would shut the private soldier out from all hope of advancement, all the other objections which we have noticed could either be neutralized or removed out of sight altogether.

It was therefore, with a high impression of its importance, as giving an insight into the real wishes of the private soldier, that we published last week the letter of "A Ten Years' Man," suggesting a new plan for officering our Army. Our correspondent commences by offering it as a temptation to the ten years' men to remain in the service, and thereby implies how much commissioned promotion is really coveted by the private soldier. We now have 15,000 or 16,000 men in the prime of life, drilled, educated, disciplined, taught cleanliness and order, and we have them about to be thrown on the labour market, at a time when labour is becoming scarcer and obtaining higher wages every day. In such circumstances, to induce the soldier to remain in the Army some strong temptation must be offered. "A Ten Years' Man," comes forward, and tells us what he thinks would be the strongest of all inducements, and speaking, as he does, with a knowledge of the sentiments of his class, we have a right, at least, to listen to his observations with grave attention. Perhaps a little too sanguinely, he thinks the change he proposes important enough to change the fate of nations; but he strikes at the very root of the evil of the present system, or rather no system, of promotion from the ranks, by the manner in which he proposes that *his* plan should be carried out.

He would submit every step from the ranks to the commission to a competitive examination graduated as the man rose higher in promotion, until at last he attained the much coveted position of a gentleman. By these means promotion would be thrown open to young men, for it is young men who alone can successfully get up competitive examinations, and, moreover, the candidate would be gradually improving his literary attainments all along, so that when at last he joined the officers' mess he would neither be too old to polish his manners to their standard, nor too ignorant to join on equal terms in their conversation. It is true that the educational tests which our correspondent proposes are strictly utilitarian, and the stress which he lays on proficiency in arithmetic is a curious comment on the absurd extent to which mere clerical duties are imposed on every rank in the Army. If we were to place on one side all the men who have been promoted for distinguished conduct on active service, and on the other those who had got on through indefatigable penmanship in the orderly-room, we believe that the brave fellows who had won their spurs on the battle-field would be very much outnumbered by their perhaps less daring but more industrious comrades who had sought to win their way to promotion with the quill. The principle, however, is the right one, and its adoption in a less restricted and more liberal sense than "A Ten Years' Man" proposes would remove three-fourths of the objections which now exist against promotion from the ranks. The men would get promotion young, they would get it in consequence of their superior education, and coming thus into the society of gentlemen, with youth and mental cultivation on their side, it would be a wonder if they did not within a reasonable time adapt themselves to their new circumstances.

But there is another point upon which "A Ten Years' Man" does not touch, but which must also be settled on a more satisfactory basis before anything like a satisfactory system of promotion from the ranks can be established. We must have the principal grades of non-commissioned officers secured by Royal Warrant, as they are at present in the chief non-commissioned ranks in the Navy, and not obtainable and retainable merely through the will and pleasure of the commanding officer. Recent circumstances to which we need not more particularly allude, show that as the non-commissioned promotion is now regulated, to make a man a serjeant is often to place him in a situation of extreme peril, if he be a fearless and honest man, and that cases are constantly arising in which the mere fact of his being summoned as a witness in a court of justice may expose him innocently to the direst penalties, even to the extremity of imprisonment and death. We believe it is pretty well known in the Army that to get on in the non-commissioned ranks it is sometimes more necessary for a man to humour the Colonel and the Adjutant than to be *facile princeps* in his regimental duties, and that the slightest offence given to the former, whether intentional or unavoidable, will be at any time sufficient to reduce the unhappy serjeant to the ranks, and to deprive him of the reward of years of patient and honourable service.

We want all this changed, and our "Ten Years' Man" tells us that his class want commissioned promotion as an inducement to remain in the service. He suggests an educational test, and, we would add, a Royal security. With these two safeguards, the gentlemen of our Army need have no fear of their messrooms being inundated with coarseness and vulgarity, and the men will have the greatest incentive to strive in having the Royal guarantee for the prizes they may win. We see every day men sprung from the humblest classes rising to the highest positions on the Bench and in the Church, and we never hear any reproaches against them on the score of manners unbefitting their exalted stations. The reason is simple enough; they mount by the ladder of learning, and are, therefore, fit for their elevation. Let us take the hint from the "Ten Years' Man," and plant the same ladder for promotion in the Army; but, above all things, let us make the rungs secure by giving the serjeant the protection of the Royal Warrant for his present appointment.

UTILISATION OF THE MAIZE PLANT.

(*From the Mark Lane Express.*)

At the Great Exhibition of 1862, specimens of paper manufactured from the Indian corn or maize plant were exhibited, and in our number for July, 1861, we mentioned that paper of this description was used in Austria for the books required in the primary schools. The present price of cotton is most likely destined before long to experience a great fall; but it is still for the good of society that fibres of other kinds hitherto neglected should be made available for the multifarious manufactures which civilisation requires. It is also highly important, in this as in other directions, to utilise waste products, as the average condition of mankind cannot be materially improved so long as considerable sources of wealth and comfort are thrown away. Applied science is continually engaged in obtaining beautiful and valuable results from materials which ignorance pronounced to be good for nothing, or positively mischievous; and as necessity sharpens the inventive faculties, the dearth of cotton may, in the end, give rise to so many new manufactures and processes as to take its place amongst those numerous instances of a temporary evil evolving a large amount of permanent good.

Dr. Forbes Royle long ago pointed out a vast quantity of Indian fibre-producing plants which were not utilised; but neither he nor any other scientific inquirers ever directed attention to the capacities of a vegetable body which appears better worth attention than what is called the refuse of the maize. Over large tracts of country in America, in Italy, in Hungary, and elsewhere, Indian corn or maize constitutes the chief food of the population, and is produced in such abundance that the leaves and stalks can be obtained in immense quantities and at a low price. Attempts to utililize these portions of the maize plant are not altogether new, but Dr. Alois Ritter Auer von Welsbach comes before the public with what appears to be a complete scheme, and he has taken out patents for his inventions in the chief countries of the world. In a paper before us he divides the products of maize refuse into three classes—fibrous, nutritious, and paper pulp. He extracts from the leaves of the plant an organic substance, which he tells us resists putrefaction, and which we therefore conclude cannot be rich in the nitrogenous matters that constitute the chief value of the better kinds of food. It may, however, be good, as we are informed, to mix with flour, and it is stated to keep bread from getting what is termed dry—a condition which is more dependent upon molecular changes than upon actual loss of water by evaporation. We have not had an opportunity of seeing or tasting this material, but through the kindness of Martin Diosy, Esq., the Hungarian wine merchant in Fenchurch-street, we have seen samples of the other articles which Dr. Welsbach's process affords. First, we have a hardful of fibre like fine hemp; next, the same fibre spun into threads; thirdly, the threads woven into a strong, coarse, brown linen cloth, like fine sacking; fourthly, a strong, partially-bleached cloth, of good whitey-brown colour, even texture, and considerable strength; fifthly, sixthly, and seventhly, we have finer and whiter qualities of the same kind of cloth, which the ladies of the household pronounce capable of being used for a variety of domestic purposes. After these, we find pulp for paper-making, bleached and unbleached; and then comes a very interesting collection of paper of various kinds—some stiff and suited for drawing; some exquisitely transparent and firm, for tracing; others for writing and printing; some in the curious condition of parchment-paper; and others, again, delicate in texture, and of various ornamental tints.

It is no business of ours to go into commercial details; those who need them may be referred to M. Diosy or Dr. Welsbach; we look at the matter merely in a scientific and technological point of view, and regard the series of products before us as a very interesting illustration of how many useful things may be made out of a neglected portion of the vegetable world.

The result of operations carried on at the Austrian Government Mills, near Vienna, is reported to show that from 3cwt. to 3½cwt. of maize leaves yield 40lb. of thread, 60lb. of paper pulp, and 30lb. of flour. We have no details of the process of manufacture, but it is stated to be exceedingly simple. The economical value of the plant depends upon a variety of considerations; but where the maize is extensively grown, and there are local facilities for manufacture and transport it, would seem well worth the consideration of practical men. As the seed of the plant sells for sufficient to give a profit on the cost of cultivation in suitable localities, and as three useful substances, amounting in the aggregate to 130 lbs. out of 3 cwt. of leaves, can be extracted, there is ground to hope that the process may pay. The pecuniary consideration is, however, foreign to our objects, and if we had fully studied them we should decline offering an opinion. All that belongs to us to say is, that Dr. Welsbach has displayed considerable technological skill in producing the series of objects that have been sent for our examination, and we hope his labours will be of value in creating a new branch of industry, and augmenting the supply of materials in daily and increasing demand.

FEMALE ART STUDENTS.

(*From the Daily Telegraph, March* 26.)

The following memorial, bearing the signatures of twenty-three female students connected with the South Kensington and other art schools, who purpose to become professional artists, has been presented to the members of the Royal Academy of Arts:—

"The Memorial of the Undersigned Female Students at the South Kensington and other Art Schools,—

"Sheweth,—That it has long been the custom of the council of the Royal Academy to admit into their schools new students to supply any vacancies which may have occurred therein. That the students have been usually selected for admission by means of an examination of works executed for the purpose by those seeking that privilege. That for some years past, and up to the year 1863, it was permitted to female students to compete at those examinations, and the successful female competitors were admitted to study in the schools of the Royal Academy. That in the month of June, 1863, two female students of the South Kensington School of Arts sent in to the Royal Academy drawings executed by them for the purpose of competition, with a view to obtain entrance to the schools of the Academy as students. That by a resolution of the council it was, however, determined that their works should not be submitted to competition, and that no more female students should be admitted into the schools of the academy. That your memorialists complain of that resolution,

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 24.

Baleiutha (s), 500 tons, Captain Brown, from Rockhampton 20th instant. Passengers—Mrs Hamilton, Mrs. Rundell, Messrs. Owen, Bloomfield, Kummis, and 39 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co, agents.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 24.

Louis Meyrr, for Batavia,
Tudbrook, for Otago.
Restless, for Newcastle.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—MAY 25.

Agnes Jessie, for Launceston; Madras, for Petropaulovski; Mauritius, for Macassar; Marina, for San Francisco.

COASTERS INWARDS.—MAY 24.

Coonanbarra (s), from Morpeth, with 45 bales wool, 100 trusses hay, 18 bundles skins, 269 hides, 30 boxes candles, 5 packages soap, 10 casks tallow, 12 pigs, 10 lambs, and sundries.

IMPORTS.—MAY 24.

Baleiutha (s), from Rockhampton: 18 bales wool, Mort and Co.; 10 bales wool, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 3 bales wool, How, Thomson, and Co.; 31 bales wool, E. and F. Tooth and Co; 16 bales wool, J. Fraser; 30 bales wool, C. Rolleston; 12 bales wool, J. and W. Byrnes and Co.; 24 bales wool, Moulson and Black; 11 bales wool, Lamb, Parbury, and Co.; 16 bales wool, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 2 bales wool, W. Dean; 40 bales wool, Gillespie; 1 bale wool, 4 bundles skins, 4 hides, 5 casks tallow, Durham and Irwin: 186 ozs. 11 dwts. gold, Union Bank; 361 ozs. 14 dwts., Joint Stock Bank; 65 ozs., Bank N. S. W.; 10 bales wool, Order.

SHIPS' MAILS

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For SHANGHAI.—By the John Banks, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For RIO DE JANEIRO.—By the Chanticleer, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For AUCKLAND.—By the Rita, this day, at noon.

For ROCKHAMPTON.—By the Baleiutha (s), this day, at 3.30 p.m.

For NEW CALEDONIA.—By the A. Maio, this day, at 5.30 p.m.

For HOBART TOWN.—By the Highlander, and Britons' Queen, this day, at 6 p.m.

The Star of Australia (s), from Newcastle, was in the Fitzroy River on the 11th instant.

The Baleiutha (s), left Rockhampton, May 19th, at 6 p.m.; and Keppel Bay, 20th, at 2.10 a.m.; 3 p.m. rounded Breakaea Spit; 21st, 4 p.m., passed Cape Moreton; 23rd, 4.30 p.m., passed Seal Rock Point, and arrived at Sydney, 24th, at 6 a.m. Experienced strong E. and S.S. winds to Breakaea Spit; from thence to Smoky Cape strong southerly gales, with a high sea and rain, and strong S.E. winds with heavy squalls and rain the remainder of the passage.

ROCKHAMPTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 19.—Star of Australia (s), from Newcastle.

THE DIAMANTINA.—Intelligence has arrived—overland from Mackay—respecting a somewhat serious disaster which is stated to have befallen the Diamantina in the Pioneer River. Full particulars have not yet reached us, but we learn that whilst discharging her cargo alongside the bank of the river, near the landing-place, it was suddenly discovered that the tide ebbing rapidly had left the steamer partly resting on a snag, the precise locality of which was presumed to be out of the way of the vessel, and which, before the Diamantina could be eased off had forced its way through and made a hole in her bottom. This accident, we are informed, will very probably cause the steamer to be detained some eight or ten days in the river. The Diamantina left Rockhampton on Thursday, the 5th instant, and was due here—allowing the usual twelve days for the trip—on Tuesday last.—*Rockhampton Bulletin*, May 19.

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.

Latitude, 33-51-41. Longitude, 10h. 4m. 46s.
The time ball is dropped accurately at one o'clock Sydney mean time, or 14h. 56m. 14s. Greenwich mean time.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

BRISBANE.

ARRIVALS.

May 21.—Abbey, from Circular Head.
May 22.—Mary Grant, from River Don; Douglas, from Newcastle; Salvia, from London.

DEPARTURE.

May 23.—Pioneer, for the Richmond River.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

May 23.—Havilah (s), from Adelaide; City of Melbourne (s), from Sydney; Matador, from Newcastle; Gratia, from Otago; Thomas Brown, from Auckland.

DEPARTURES.

May 23.—Elenor, for Batavia; Adrian, Selim, for Galle; Callender, for Brisbane; Wonga Wonga, for Sydney.

WINDS AND WEATHER.
MAY 24, 10 A.M.

Brisbane	S.W.	Fine, cirrus clouds.	Bar. 29·393,
Tenterfield	S.E.	Cloudy.	Ther 58·2
Armidale	S.E.	Cloudy.	
Tamworth	S.E.	Fine	
Murrurundi	Calm.	Foggy.	
Newcastle	Calm.	Foggy. Bar. 30·508. Ther. 57·	
Mudgee	Calm.	Fine.	
Bathurst	Calm.	Foggy.	
Forbes	Calm.	Fine, cold.	
Young	Calm.	Fine.	
Wagga Wagga	Calm.	Fine, clear, cold.	
Deniliquin	Fine, calm, cold.	Bar. 30·012. Ther. 56·	
Hay	Calm.	Fine.	
Kiandra	N.W.	Fine.	
Albury	N.N.E.	Fine, and cloudy. Bar. 29 930. Ther. 54·	
Gundagai	S.W.	Fine.	
Yass	Calm.	Dense fog.	
Goulburn	Calm.	Dense fog, cold. Bar. 29·014. Ther. 51·2.	
Wollongong	W., light.	Fine.	
Kiama	N.W.	Very fine.	
Sydney	W.	Fine and clear. Bar. 30·399. Ther. 55 8.	

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
May 24,	8 30 a.m.	S.W.	Light, and clear.
	Noon.	Calm.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 9 A.M.
MAY 24TH, 1864.

Stations.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max. shade.	Min. shade.	Rain gauge.	Direction of Wind.	Force of wind.	Extent of clouds
Brisbane	29 393	58·2	58·4	55·6	68 5	54·4	0·22	S.W.	1	3
Newcastle	30 508	57·	15·	53·	67·	44·	37·	...	2	2
Goulburn	29·114	51·3	43·	41 3	55·	37·8	0·1	Calm.	0	10
Albury	29 930	54·	45·	42	...	37·	...	N.N.E.	1	3
Deniliquin	30 013	56·	51·	45	...	...	...	...	0	4

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

May 24.—Brisbane, fine, cirrus clouds; Newcastle, foggy; Goulburn, dense fog, cold; Albury, fine, cloudy; Deniliquin fine, calm, cold.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

May 1864.		SUN. Rises.	Sets.	HIGH WATER. Morn.	After.
25	WEDNESDAY	7 0	5 0	11 30	11 48

MOON.—Last quarter, 28th instant, 7h. 26m. p.m.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble: We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1864.

THE select committees of the past session proved nearly as barren as the attempts at legislation. Few of them were completed, although none of the inquiries were really pushed for time, and of those that were completed, some were not brought forward for any expression of opinion from the House. One of these incomplete investigations which opened up inquiries without coming to any conclusion, related to the claims put forward by tenants of the Crown to compensation for injury done to their runs by the intrusion thereon of gold-diggers.

A sum was put on the Estimates and voted for compensation to the Messrs. RANKEN for injuries inflicted by the discovery of the Lachlan gold-field. Great opposition was made to this vote, but it was carried, largely, perhaps, owing to the opinion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL that, according to the law, Government was liable to be sued for the money.

It is obvious, however, that a precedent of this kind is sure to beget a large progeny of imitators. The committee developed a couple of cases, one by Mr. RICHARDS, and one by Mr. W. CUMMINGS, M.P., for injuries done many years ago.

The claim, it appears, arises not under the Land Act, but under the Gold-fields Management Act, or rather under the late Act, for the previous Act contained a clause which the present Act does not, empowering the grant of compensation. The Lachlan gold-field was proclaimed while the former Act was in force, and on that ground the commissioner held that the Messrs. RANKEN could claim to have the then existing law applied to their case. The damage done was described as follows:—Before the discovery of gold the station, with the stock (2600 head), was worth £8000. Half that sum had been offered for the station without the stock. Fifteen hundred head could have been mustered in a day, but after 5000 diggers had made their appearance the cattle were all dispersed and the run was rendered valueless. The matter was referred to arbitration, and the compensation awarded was £3100. The run was sold by them to a Mr. COLLITTS for the sum of £3500, on the assumption that there were 2000 head of cattle on it. This purchaser also sends in *his* claim for compensation, on the ground of damage done to him; but this claim was very properly rejected, on the ground that the Government could not pay compensation twice over for the same run, and that the buyer bought after the gold-field was proclaimed, and after the run had been reduced in size by that proclamation, and the rent and assessment also proportionately reduced. There is some contradiction, however, between the affidavits of Mr. COLLITTS and the claim put forward by the Messrs. RANKEN; for he deposes that there were two thousand cattle on the run when he bought it, and that he paid for that number, but that, by their dispersion and by their being killed by the diggers for their own use, the number was reduced to 1100. But the Messrs. RANKEN only affirmed the existence of 2000 head on the run prior to the discovery of gold. This estimate was in November, 1861. In the following month the run was sold, and the purchaser makes affidavit to the existence then of "upwards of two thousand," to the best of his belief, after a close personal examination of the run. There could not, therefore, have been much dispersion of stock prior to their parting with it. Their loss consisted in the difference between the previous value of the run (said to be £8000) and the £3500 it was actually sold for. This difference was £4500, and the compensation of £3100 awarded would still leave them losers to the extent of £1400, supposing that their valuation had not been exaggerated and that they had made no incidental profit out of the presence of the diggers.

Mr. CUMMINGS' application was made on the strength of Messrs. RANKEN's success. But it was an old claim revived, and was for damage done in 1852 by the diggers at Sotala and Tambaroora. His sheep were scabbed by sheep brought there for sale to the diggers, some of his cattle were dispersed, while to others the diggers helped themselves freely. The claim was resisted by the Government on the ground that the gold-field was discovered and the injury begun at least a year before any Gold Fields Act providing compensation was passed. The fact or the extent of the injury is not disputed, but the commission points out that to compensate Mr. CUMMINGS would open the door to similar applications without number. "The gold-fields of the Turon, Tambaroora, Macquarie, Meroo, Ophir, Burrandong, Stony and Louisa Creeks, besides lesser localities, were all taken up upon runs occupied by many different holders, who would all have claims similar to those of Mr. CUMMINGS. To entertain applications for compensation for runs occupied in these past periods would be to attempt a general system of compensation very costly and almost impossible to carry out." Mr. CUMMINGS, dissatisfied with this view of the case, has appealed to the Assembly, and the question has been thrown forward to next session.

That it is costly to do justice is certainly no reason why justice should be denied. But the equity as well as the expediency of giving compensation, is a question open to discussion. There are cases where the discovery of gold may benefit the holder of a run. He may sell his fat stock to the miners; he may get a good return for grazing draught animals in his enclosed paddocks, and he may get a good price for some of his purchased land. This view seems to have been entertained by the Executive in 1861, for, in reply to the claim then made by Mr. RICHARDS, of the Turon, Mr. DEAS THOMSON replied, "It is quite clear that, had you taken advantage of the circumstances that some of your neighbours similarly situated have done, you might have been a gainer instead of a loser by the situation of your land?" No general rule, however, can be laid down which will apply to all cases. There are probably many cases in which, though squatters do their best, and adapt themselves with all promptitude to altered circumstances, they must be losers. The area of a run must necessarily be reduced to make room for a township and for commonage for the draught cattle of the diggers, and carriers, and storekeepers; and if it is true, as alleged, that diggers knock down fences, destroy paddocks, and even help themselves to fat cattle, the inconvenience of their presence is still further demonstrated.

But a run is not a freehold, nor is it held with any guarantee of quiet possession except as against other lessees. It is held under pastoral license until wanted for other purposes. The chance of its being so wanted is a matter the purchaser takes into consideration as affecting its value. A run sure to be wanted, or liable to be soon wanted, is on that account less valuable than one not likely to be subject to intrusion for many years. Calculations of this sort, however, may often be very much out. No one probably dreamt of a gold-field at Forbes till the gold was unearthed there.

If compensation is to be given for the damage done by diggers, it would be equally fair to give compensation for the damage done by free-selectors. It has been shown by the evidence taken about the Gocup and Gadara runs that a limited amount of free selection cuts up a run quite as effectually as a gold field does, and without any incidental compensation. Yet if we were to establish the principle of compensation in all these cases where an injury was proved, we should soon use up our whole land revenue, and restore to the squatters with one hand what we levy from them with the other.

THE reduction of twenty-five per cent. in the fares of the P. and O. Company for passages between England and Australia, which it is announced will shortly come into operation, will benefit those who would like to travel by the overland route. The fares hitherto have been prohibitory to all but the very wealthy. The company has had no great desire to encourage a passenger traffic, as it might have inconveniently crowded the Indian boats. Competition, however, has somewhat changed the state of affairs. The French line has got fairly to work, and affords an increase of accommodation on the trunk line. The bulk of Indian passengers probably still prefer the English boats, but the French vessels afford very convenient opportunities to travellers. It is reported that the French company, so far from despising branch traffic, or thinking lightly of the future of Australian commerce, is contemplating a line from Ceylon to Sydney. How far this is merely a proposal, or how far it is a settled determination, is not at present quite clear. At any rate, it will not be otherwise than welcome in Australia. *Cæteris paribus* we should have preferred to see our commerce aliment a company that formed a part of the commercial greatness of Great Britain; but, if neglected by those who had the first opportunities of doing justice to our requirements, we cannot refuse to acknowledge the service rendered by foreigners who step in to occupy the vacant ground.

There has been no application for a subsidy, nor any proposal to submit such an application. On what calculations the Company can hope for a return of profit in the absence of a subsidy we cannot say. We have been accustomed to consider that the line could not be worked at all except at a very heavy loss, and that to cover this loss a large subsidy was necessary. If this is so, an unsubsidised Company could scarcely make a profit by running in opposition to a powerful and well-subsidised Company. The French Company is largely supported out of the French revenue, but then this support is in consideration of the service on the main trunk line to India and China. The Company is under no obligation to establish branches, and would scarcely do so if there were no reasonable expectation of a profit. They must, therefore, be either very much out in their calculations, or the Australian line must offer very much better prospects of commercial development than it has hitherto been considered to do. However, whether the scheme of the French Company is wise, or unwise, whether it is *bona fide*, or merely a feint, it seems to have had the effect of inducing the established Company to make a reduction in its fares of twenty-five per cent., and for this travellers will be thankful.

Something too may perhaps be due to the threatened competition of the Panama route. The Company which has obtained this contract is enlarging its capital, and strengthening its position so as to enable it to enter satisfactorily upon the duties it has undertaken. This, of course, has been done upon the presumption that the contract was a settled thing, and that the local Government would abide by the agreement of its plenipotentiary. In New Zealand, however, all is vacillation and uncertainty. The contract there seems to remain in a state of suspended animation. It is not vital, and it is not dead. The Government will neither disown nor acknowledge it. The politics of New Zealand seem to be cursed with an inordinate amount of intestine feud. The little Greek republics did not quarrel more fiercely with each other than the little New Zealand republics do. Any amount of jealousy and hostility can be had on the shortest notice; and in each province there is enough of personal hostility and variation of opinion and interest as to the proper course of public policy to form the party spirit of a kingdom. In these local squabbles the true interest of the country as a whole is too often lost sight of.

For years past New Zealand has been calling out for the opening up of the Panama route, and complaining that its desires in that respect were not granted. At length, despairing of efficient co-operation either from the other colonies or the British Government, it voted a large subsidy, and dispatched a plenipotentiary to England to do his best. Mr. CROSBIE WARD went and did his best, and in the estimation of impartial observers he did very well. He made a contract on very good terms, lower than it was generally supposed could be obtained, and very considerably lower than had been previously asked. The agreement was made too not with an imaginary Company that had to be got up on the faith of the contract, but with an existing Company of substantial resources, and with a Company too that possessed the inestimable advantage of having gained considerable local experience in the conduct of steam navigation on the coast of New Zealand, and between that colony and Australia. When the proposed rearrangement of the inter-provincial service is taken into account, the subsidy agreed to be paid for the whole service does not exceed what was authorised, except by an amount which it was safe to anticipate would be made good by contributions, direct or indirect, from other colonies. There may be some reasonable doubt as to whether the Company can make a fair profit out of the contract, but there can scarcely be any as to the fact that Mr. CROSBIE WARD made a good bargain. If the present agreement is repudiated, there is no ground for supposing that a better can be made. The terms are as low as, looking at other subsidies, can be expected, especially considering that the line is a new one, and that the trade has to be developed. But Mr. CROSBIE WARD was a member of the late Government, and there has been a Ministerial crisis since he was sent on his errand, and it is *infra dig.* for one Cabinet to endorse the policy of its predecessor, as that would be equivalent to an admission that the previous Administration had merits, and did some things right. Responsible government exists for the glorification of particular persons and parties, and not for the general good; at least, that is the way in which it often works. Moreover, there is great disputing as to which shall be the port of call for the ocean steamers, and there is a jealousy about the inter-provincial business of the Mail Company on the part of a local steam company which does a stroke in the coasting trade, and which includes among its list of shareholders a large number of persons who have, or who can control votes in the provincial and general Legislatures, so that between all these conflicting interests there is a possibility that the Panama contract may come to grief just as it seemed on the point of realisation.

The Australian and Eastern Steam Navigation Company, which was to have given us a monthly line of screw steamers by the unbroken ocean route, has burst up in consequence of the exposure of the financial tricks of the promoters. It is not likely that the project will survive the exposure, and the public will be chary of reposing confidence in any fresh proposal emanating from the same parties. This is unfortunate for Australian interests, because there was room for the Company, and had the management been free from jobbery, the scheme, as proposed, bade fair to succeed. It might be difficult to organise a Company in opposition to the great firms that have so long had the control of the Australian passenger trade with Liverpool, though with their co-operation it would have been easy. As Liverpool has blundered, however, perhaps London might succeed.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY

MR. CHARLES MARTYN.—At the Camperdown Sale Yards, at 2 o'clock, Fourteen Colts.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Drays, Spring Carts, Harness, &c.

MR. THOMAS DAWSON.—At his Sale Yards, at half-past 12 o'clock, Ewes, Weaners, Rams; at the Railway Terminus, at a quarter-past 2, Beef, Mutton, Pork.

MESSRS. H. CRATTO AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Ready-made Clothing, Drapery, Hats, &c.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 12 o'clock, Household Furniture, Glass, Crockery, Plated-ware; at 12 o'clock, Cooks' Fat.

MESSRS. BRADLEY AND NEWTON.—At the Waterloo Mills, Botany Road, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Pianofortes, Engravings, &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Ale, &c.

MR. W. DEAN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Teas, Sugars, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Provisions, Tobacco, Hops, Cheese, Newspaper, &c.

MR. CHARLES TEARLE.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Damaged Cape; at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Woollens, Slops.

WATERLOO MILLS, BOTANY ROAD.—The sale of Mrs. Hayes' furniture will positively take place, this day, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock. For particulars see advertisements.—ADV.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

GOULBURN.

Tuesday, 7 p.m.

AN inquest was held on the body of Sarah Oliver, who was run over by a dray some days ago. Verdict, accidental death.

George White and Dickey, an aboriginal, under sentence of death, are reprieved, and are to be imprisoned for life.

BRISBANE.

Tuesday, 7 p.m.

The following twenty-two cricketers were chosen last night for the Intercolonial Match:—G. Cowlishaw, J. W. Wilkie, W. G. Macnish, J. Cowlishaw, J. Sircom, E. B. Shaw, F. G. Deedes, G. D. Aldis, A. F. Wilkie, J. B. Dixon, P. M'Grath, Fitzroy Somerset, A. S. Greenby, E. B. Foden, A. W. Gray, F. O. Bryant, T. A. Costin, G. Jobbins, G. Lawless J. Cannan, D. Jacobs, J. Newman; emergency men, E. Plummer and J. Richards; umpire, W. Fairfax; scorer, W. H. Ryder. Accommodation will be prepared, and arrangements made for the reception of the New South Wales eleven.

The Queensland (s.), from the North, is now three days overdue. It is supposed she is bar-bound in Wide Bay.

The announcement of Gardiner being not found guilty created much surprise here.

To-day has been kept a general holiday.

The Caledonian fete was very successful.

Mr. Teevan died suddenly yesterday, and was buried to-day with masonic honours.

ARRIVED.—Sylvia, from London.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—BUSINESS THIS DAY.—Macnab v. Walton, to consider further proceedings; Berry v. Elyard, adjourned examination; O'Neil v. Dwyer, taxation; Re Brown, a lunatic, deceased, committee's account; Ritchie v. Price, to consider proceedings.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—The Very Rev. J. F. Sheridan, President of St. Mary's College, Lyndhurst, has been unanimously elected President-General of the United Catholic Young Men's Societies of this city. These societies owe much of their success to the zeal and ability of the reverend gentleman, and his sphere of usefulness will, in consequence of his recent appointment, be considerably enlarged.—*Communicated.*

ST. BENEDICT'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.—The members of the St. Benedict's Young Men's Society and their friends proceeded to Penrith yesterday in a special train, which left Sydney at about twenty minutes past ten o'clock. The excursionists arrived in the quiet little town of Penrith about noon, and made at once for a commodious spot, near the banks of the Nepean, where ample provision was found to have been made for the comfort and amusement of the holiday folks. There was a band in attendance, to the untiring music of which dancing was kept up on the green turf by some throughout the day, whilst others indulged in cricket, or explored the adjacent country. An excellent lunch was provided, to which a large company sat down at about two o'clock, with an appetite sharpened by their long jaunt from Sydney. The chair was taken by the Rev. Mr. M'Carthy, the incumbent of St. Benedict's and the chaplain of the society, the vice chair being filled by the very Rev. the Dean O'Connell. After the collation the Chairman, in a frank and loyal speech, proposed the Queen's health, which was done honour to by the company, after which Dean O'Connell proposed the health of the Most Rev. the Archbishop—a toast to which all at an entertainment given by the young men of the Society of St. Benedict would, he felt sure, be only too happy to receive as it deserved. The health of their beloved Archbishop, whose talents and virtues made him the just pride of all Catholics, and an ornament to society at large, was one that would always be received with a *cead mille failthe* at the festive board of that society. The toast was drunk amid hearty cheers, the Rev. Mr. Crow returning thanks. The Rev. Mr. Conway then proposed the Parliament of New South Wales, and connected with the toast the name of Mr. Robert Forster, the member for Armidale—whom he was glad to see amongst them. The toast was drunk with applause, and duly acknowledged by Mr. Forster. The next toast proposed was that of the "Visitors," which was acknowledged in suitable terms by Dean O'Connell and Mr. Edward Reeve. "Prosperity to the St. Benedict's Young Men's Society," "the Press," and the Health of Father Macarthy," were the last toasts; after which the company adjourned to the adjacent paddock and mingled with the rest of the festive throng. The excursionists returned to Sydney soon after nightfall in high spirits, much pleased with their agreeable trip.

THE NORTHERN GOLDFIELDS' MEMBER BEFORE HIS CONSTITUENTS.—The Rocky River correspondent of the *Armidale Express* writes as follows:—On the 20th instant, Mr. Buchanan addressed the electors of the Rocky River on Thursday evening, at the Crown Hotel, Mount Welsh Gully. Mr. M'Leod was called to the chair, and introduced Mr. Buchanan, who entered into an explanation of his conduct in the Assembly, the measures, &c., he supported, and the reasons. With the exception of one or two trifling interruptions the audience displayed a quiet, attentive demeanour throughout. Mr. B. then invited questions, but his answers did not appear satisfactory. The meeting now showed signs of life, and cheers, groans, hootings, and such like demonstrations were plentifully scattered through the after proceedings. Finally, amidst much din, Mr. O'Shaughnessy moved—"That Mr. Buchanan is worthy of a vote of confidence as our representative," which was seconded by Mr. Joseph Brown, senior. Mr. Leece moved as an amendment—"That the votes given by Mr. Buchanan during the late session on the Tariff and Newspaper Tax were not in accordance with the wishes of his constituents, and therefore he is not entitled to our thanks," which was seconded by Mr. J. Herbert and Mr. Harris simultaneously; and after one or two ineffectual attempts amongst the din and clamour, the amendment was carried by a majority. The resolution was then put, for which I counted eight hands held up. Thus ended one of the most stormy meetings I have ever attended, but the noises were, happily, of the good-tempered kind, being nothing more nor less than a public demonstration of our dissatisfaction with Mr. Buchanan as a representative.

THE NORTHERN MAIL ROBBERY.—Saturday's *Singleton Times* gives a rather lengthy account of the late mail robbery, in which it says:—While the two ruffians were overhauling the letters, the two captives had time to take a good look at them. The robbers were stout middle-sized men, one dressed in a drab coat and cap, the other in a black monkey jacket and cap; both wore light moleskin trousers. They had apparently no disguise about their persons. One of them spoke in a rather broad North of England accent—at least the passenger thought so, for they spoke freely. The third bushranger, who kept guard behind the coach, on horseback, during the whole time, appeared to be a very tall or slender man, not much under six feet. He wore a large cloak or poncho, which reached below his knees. This man was not heard to speak. Smith asked him for a light, in order to bring him out, but he only nodded to one of the other fellows. The horse ridden by this man is described as a rather high upstanding black animal, in very poor condition, with a blaze in forehead, both hind fetlocks white, and a fine long tail, reaching below the houghs, and cut straight across. The horses ridden by the other men were chesnuts, of smaller size, and one of them had a white blaze in the forehead. There is some reason to suppose that the bushrangers crossed Jerry's Plains, and escaped to the Windsor side. The *Times*, in conclusion, remarks:—We do not feel at liberty at present to publish our reasons for this supposition. It is conjectured by some that the robbers belong to the district where the robbery was committed, and it is a suspicious fact that they were accompanied on Wednesday morning by a light-coloured sheep dog.

HUNTER RIVER AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of the committee of this association was held at the stores of Messrs. Solomon, Vindin, and Co., on Monday afternoon, to confirm the resolution postponing the show till the 15th and 16th June, which had been passed at the previous meeting, in accordance with one of the bye-laws. Mr. J. Wyndham presided. There were over twenty members present. The chairman briefly stated the object of the meeting, and read the resolution arrived at by the last meeting. Mr. G. Vindin then rose and said that resolution had been come to after mature consideration by a full meeting of the committee, and he therefore proposed that it be confirmed. The proposition was seconded by Mr. M. Peck, and carried unanimously.—*Yesterday's Maitland Mercury.*

We are requested to direct the attention of parties furnishing to Messrs. Bradley and Newton's sale, this day, of household furniture, pianofortes, pigs, &c., at the residence of Mrs. Hayes, Waterloo Mills, Botany Road, commencing at 11 o'clock. For particulars see advertisements.—ADV.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

THE REVIEW.

A good deal of anxiety has recently been felt by the friends and supporters of the Volunteer force, and there has also been considerable speculation by others, as to the effect the recent policy of the Government and the Legislature in regard to the force would have upon the attendance at the great annual review on the Queen's Birthday. Those who reposed confidence in our citizen soldiers—who felt certain that the men would disregard all minor considerations in their manifestations of loyalty—must have been singularly gratified by the muster yesterday. It far exceeded the most sanguine anticipations. Moreover the numbers on the ground would have been considerably increased by the attendance of the country corps, but to the Government—or rather to the Colonial Secretary,—is due whatever credit there was in the circumstance of their absence.

A short time since a deputation of Volunteer officers waited on the Colonial Secretary for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Government would give the local corps free passages by rail. Mr. Forster stated that he had no funds at his disposal, and he questioned whether the Government had the power to grant free tickets at all. He stated, however, that he would bring the matter under the notice of his colleagues—but no answer to the application was vouchsafed.

While the attendance of volunteers was most gratifying to the friends of the force, the presence of such a vast concourse of persons who assembled to witness the review yesterday was not less gratifying to the men themselves, showing as it undoubtedly did, that the movement finds favour with the community, and that so far from desiring to see it crippled the people wish to see the force properly supported. The weather was delightfully fine, but the ground in the Domain was rather swampy for manœuvring a large body of men.

The Sydney Battalion fell in at the Volunteer Barracks at half-past ten o'clock, and by eleven o'clock the different companies of the Suburban Battalion had arrived at the same place, and the two battalions marched off together into the Domain. Upon arrival in the Domain the force was brigaded in open column, right in front, and then wheeled into line. The extreme right of the line was formed by the Military; the Sydney Battalion of Rifles was placed next, then the Suburban Battalion, the Naval Brigade being on the extreme left. The two batteries of Volunteer Artillery were drawn up a short distance in front of the Military. His Excellency the Governor and suite came on the ground at a few minutes before twelve o'clock.

Precisely at noon a Royal salute was fired from Fort Macquarie, and as the last gun was fired the Volunteer Artillery commenced firing a salute, which was immediately followed by a *feu de joie* by the whole of the line. A general salute was now given, and three hearty cheers for the Queen. The men were then wheeled back into column of companies, and marched past in slow and quick time.

At the termination of the review the military and Naval Brigade were wheeled up, and his Excellency addressed the Volunteers, expressing his extreme gratification at the large attendance, as tending to prove that notwithstanding recent discouragements in the stoppage of their supplies, they still evinced a desire to persevere in their important duties, and his Excellency felt assured this perseverance would be appreciated highly by the community generally. His Excellency further stated that the poverty of the exchequer alone necessitated the withdrawal of the Government aid previously given to the Volunteer movement, but he trusted that it would be only for a short time, and he again exhorted them not to abandon their standard, under which they were enrolled for the purpose of resisting foreign aggression.

The total number of all Volunteer arms on parade, on last Queen's Birthday, amounted to 1034, including the Parramatta and Hawkesbury Companies, which together numbered 94. These with the deductions of that portion of the staff whose services have lately been dispensed with, amount to 106, which gives for the Sydney and Suburban corps, a total of 929 on last Queen's Birthday. So that the attendance yesterday amounted to 938, is above that of last year, a very gratifying fact, when it is borne in mind that there was no *stimulus* to ensure a good muster. Indeed the attendance must have astonished every one, considering the unsatisfactory condition of things with reference to volunteering in New South Wales.

The following is the field state:—

VOLUNTEER CORPS.
FIELD STATE.

DISTRIBUTION.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
STAFF.						
Inspecting field-officer	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acting Brigade Major	...	...	1	...	...	1
Ditto Adjutants	...	...	2	...	...	2
Surgeons and assistants	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sergeants	...	...	...	2	...	2
Buglers	...	...	...	...	1	1
ARTILLERY.						
No. 1 Battery	...	1	2	2	1	36 44
No. 2 ditto	...	2	1	3	1	44 51
Band	...	...	...	1	...	18 19
SYDNEY BATTALION.						
No. 1 Company	...	1	1	5	4	43 54
No. 2 ditto	...	1	2	4	1	47 55
No. 3 ditto	...	1	2	3	1	31 39
No. 4 ditto	...	1	...	4	...	49 54
No. 5 ditto	...	1	...	4	...	45 50
No. 6 ditto	...	1	2	4	2	40 49
No. 7 ditto	...	1	2	3	2	30 43
No. 8 ditto	...	1	1	1	4	43 50
Band and drums	...	...	...	2	...	73 75
SUBURBAN BATTALION.						
Glebe Company	...	1	1	1	3	44 52
Newtown ditto	...	1	1	3	...	6 11
Balmain ditto	...	1	...	4	...	23 28
St. Leonards' ditto	...	1	1	2	1	35 40
A. S. N. ditto	...	1	2	4	1	51 59
Band and Drums	...	...	...	...	2	30 32
NAVAL BRIGADE	...	1	5	...	...	90 101
Band	...	...	...	...	...	20 20
Total present	...	17	25	56	24	812 938

THE LEVEE.

AT three o'clock in the afternoon his Excellency Sir John Young held a levee at Government House. A later hour than usual had been fixed for the ceremony, in order to allow of the attendance of those who had been present at the Review. The levee was well attended, but the number of gentlemen who paid their respects to the Governor was not so large as on some previous birthdays. Cards of *entrée* had, as usual on these occasions, been given to the principal officers of Government and to several other gentlemen occupying important official positions. The Inner Domain being thrown open to the public a large number of persons walked about the grounds, or assembled in front of Government House, the approaches to which were kept by detachments of the XII. Regiment, and of the metropolitan police.

The following gentlemen were admitted by cards of *entrée*:—The Chief Justice, the Colonial Treasurer, the Secretary for Lands, the Secretary for Works, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, the Vice President of the Council, the Hon. Sir W. Manning, Mr. J. B. Darvall, the Hon. E. Deas Thomson, Mr. J. Robertson, Mr. W. B. Dalley, the Hon. J. F. Hargrave, Mr. S. Samuel, Mr. T. W. Smart, Colonel Kempt, the Auditor-General, the Deputy Master of the Mint, the Bishop of Sydney, the Chaplain to the Bishop of Sydney, the Bishop of Brisbane, the Moderator of the Presbyterian Synod, the Master in Equity, the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, the Belgian Consul-General, the Spanish Consul, the United States Consul, the Chancellor of the University, Sir William Macarthur, Mr. T. Icely.

The following public bodies were presented:—

No. 1.—The Clergy of the Church of England:—The Dean of Sydney, Rev. Canon Allwood, Rev. W. B. Clarke, Rev. George King, Rev. W. Stack, Rev. E. Rogers, Rev. Thomas Smith, Rev. G. H. Moreton, Rev. W. F. Creeny, Rev. E. M. Saliniere, Rev. T. Kemmis, Rev. Stanley Mitchell, Rev. Percy J. Smith, Rev. C. R. Ord, Rev. E. Smith.

No. 2.—The Clergy of the Congregational Church:—Rev. S. C. Kent, Rev. Thomas Jenkins, Rev. T. Johnson, Rev. A. Burscott, Rev. E. Griffith, Rev. S. Humphries, Rev. G. G. Howden, and Rev. J. Pitman.

No. 3.—The Members of the Bar:—The Attorney-General, Sir W. Manning, Mr. A. Gordon, Mr. Isaacs, Mr. Josephson, Mr. Darley, Mr. Butler, Mr. Dalley, Mr. Windeyer, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Innes, Mr. Long, and Mr. Salomons.

No. 4.—The members of the Legislative Council:—The Hon. T. A. Murray (President), the Hon. G. Allen, the Hon. J. Mitchell, the Hon. J. F. Hargrave, the Hon. Dr. Macfarlane, the Hon. C. Kemp, the Hon. E. Ogilvie, the Hon. R. Johnson, the Hon. S. D. Gordon, the Hon. J. Campbell, the Hon. R. Fitzgerald, the Hon. J. Blaxland, the Hon. W. Walker, and the Hon. E. Lloyd.

No. 5.—The members of the Leg

rrecent rains gave freshness and verdure to the surrounding scenery; the lawns and pleasure grounds having scarcely ever appeared to greater advantage. Mr. Moyse has done much to improve and d... the establishment and grounds, apparently with view to pleasing the taste of the quiet-and-comfort seeking citizen rather than to the attraction of a miscellaneous throng of holiday keepers.

Among others who chose this retreat, yesterday, were the members of the Orwell Cricket Club, one of the most flourishing and successful of our suburban clubs. Leaving Sydney at an early hour, they reached the cricket ground in time to enable them to play a social match among the members, in which, of course, some of the non-players took part; thus giving amusement as well as interest to the proceedings. This was the first annual picnic the club has celebrated at Botany, and all things having proved favourable, the occasion cannot be associated with any but feelings of gratification.

PROTESTANT ALLIANCE FRIENDLY SOCIETY.—The members of the Protestant Alliance Friendly Society had a picnic excursion to Mossman's Bay yesterday, which went off with great *éclat*. Between 500 and 600 persons attended—conveyed to their destination from the Queen's Wharf in the steamers Peri and Pearl. The members of the society marched in procession from the society's room—the Christ Church schoolroom—to the wharf, marshalled under their new banner, and preceded by the Volunteer band. Arrived on the ground at Mossman's Bay, which the society occupied for the day, by the kind permission of Mr. Stuart Russell, the entire party appeared thoroughly to enjoy themselves. In the course of the afternoon the members of the society brought up their banner in front of Mr. S. Russell's house, and gave three hearty cheers for the Queen, and three hearty cheers for Mr. Russell. Mr. Russell acknowledged the compliment paid to him in a neat and appropriate speech. The excursionists returned to Sydney without any accident, between seven and eight o'clock.

WESLEYAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.—The scholars and teachers of the Bourke-street Wesleyan Sabbath-School had an excursion yesterday to the Parramatta Domain. The children and their friends left the Redfern railway terminus at nine o'clock, and in about an hour afterwards were amusing themselves in the domain. There they spent the day in a number of healthful and joyous pastimes, and occasionally were supplied with refreshments.—Another party of excursionists, which comprised about six hundred scholars attending the Wesleyan Sunday Schools in York-street, Prince-street, Pyrmont, and North Shore, left Sydney for Glenfield Park, near Liverpool, at ten o'clock. They also were accompanied by their teachers, minister, and a number of visitors. The young folks looked remarkably happy, and it need hardly be said they enjoyed themselves very heartily. The weather was most agreeable, and in both cases the commissariat arrangements were all that could be desired. The excursionists returned to Sydney in safety at a seasonable hour in the afternoon—one party arriving at the Redfern station at about five o'clock, and the other shortly before six.

RUST IN WHEAT.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Referring to a little discussion on rust in wheat, between Mr. Mert and Mr. Nought, I think Mr. Nought, who seems to be a practical man, or partially so, is rather hard upon Mr. Mort, who certainly has done some service to the farm by bringing forth Mr. Nought's opinions.

I will just state a case. I had a paddock of wheat in high tilth, not ploughed twelve inches deep, as Mr. Nought recommends—how to get that depth I am not old enough to know, unless the steam plough could manage it.

One portion of this paddock, and the very best of the land had grown potatoes, which portion was sown with wheat in July. The other portion of the paddock was sown early in March—the wheat, red velvet, no favourite of mine. The early sown wheat was a good crop for the season. The late sown had rust, but nothing like that of my neighbours. It may be in recollection that last year we had no rain at the right time in spring to bring on the wheat crop, but a little just as the wheat was blossoming. May not this have something to do with rust? The Encyclopædia of Agriculture, published in 1856, says, referring to wheat crops:—

"And late in summer easterly rains, mists or fog, prove inimical to the bloom, and produce fly, *rust* and mildew."

If there be any secret in growing wheat it is in bringing the land to a *fine tilth*, sowing early, roll it when about a foot high, and trust to Providence.

Your most obedient servant, and a bit of a
FARMER.

Summer fallow ought always to be adopted where practicable. A good farmer should keep the plough and horse hoe going in summer.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Assuming that the general opinion respecting the rust in wheat is correct, viz: that it is one of the numerous tribe of Fungi; also, that it commences near the root, I think we shall not be far wrong if we conclude that it is propagated, as are most of the parasitical fungi, viz.: by stools and seed, every stool producing myriads of seeds, too minute to be seen, every stir of air scattering them in every direction, and where they alight they grow providing there is sufficient *heat* and *moisture*; many of the species passing through all its stages from life to death in twenty-four hours. Now, if the above is correct, our only chance of getting rid of this pest is to prevent its growth. This is only to be done by proper tillage of the soil, which consists of thorough *subsoil drainage* and *constant* and *deep hoeing*, either by horse or hand; the advantages of the last operation are so striking to anyone who will take the trouble to think, that I need not mention them. The manner in which deep drains act is quite misunderstood, most persons thinking that it will so thoroughly dry the soil that nothing can grow; but such is not the case, as may be seen by the following table, by Mr. C. Charnock, Vice-President of the Meteorological Society of London.

Years.	Evaporation from water.	Evaporation from undrained soil.	Evaporation from drained soil.	Filtration through the soil.
1842 ..	33·61	30·02	21·56	4·55
1843 ..	34·17	31·19	20·11	4·28
1844 ..	40·16	37·85	15·40	3·60
1845 ..	32·56	31·69	23·26	4·92
1846 ..	34·69	33·26	18·38	6·76

We here find that the evaporation is nearly as much from the saturated land as from the water, while the drained land has the most water held in suspension; therefore the drained soil is the dampest. Useful and thorough draining may always be done with advantage, and at comparatively small expense. (See Donaldson's shilling volume.) The advantages are numerous; only such water is removed as would be very injurious to the health of the plants if left in the soil. It also prevents, as we have seen, the too rapid evaporation from the soil, thereby making it so much warmer in summer and colder in winter. Plants cannot thrive unless their roots are well supplied with air. On undrained land they can only get this close to the surface; the consequence is the drought very soon settles them. This is not the case on well-drained and subsoiled land, where the roots seek their food to the depth of two and three feet; and when we remember that every 100 cubic inches of moist soil contains about twenty-five cubic inches of air, we can understand why they go so deep in preference to coming up to the surface. Deep ploughing on undrained lands increases the evaporation 100 gallons per day per acre for every inch in depth. This aeration of the soil renders it so friable that there is an enormous saving of labour. It also, by increasing the depth, increases the quantity as well as quality of the food of the plants.

If the crops (as they always ought to be) are in drills we can keep the surface constantly stirring with the hoes; and under such treatment it is quite impossible for the *rust* to do any damage. The saving in the seed by drilling or dibbling will more than pay for the extra trouble, and good crops will soon pay both principal and interest of good tillage.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
HENRY LAW.

23rd May.

THE PRICE OF CATTLE AND THE PRICE OF BEEF.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Two years ago the price of cattle was from £5 to £6 per head, and the butchers then charged threepence per lb. for beef. At the present time cattle are sold at from £2 to £3 per head, but the people of this town still have to pay threepence per lb. When wheat rose in price, the bakers justly raised the price of bread; and it would only be fair, now that cattle have fallen in price, that the butchers should lower the price of beef.

Yours, &c.,
CONSCIENCE.

Parramatta, May 23.

We learn from the *Illustrated London News* that the late William Makepeace Thackeray died without making a will. Letters of administration of his estate and effects have been granted to his two daughters. The personalty was sworn under £30,000.

AUSTRALIAN PISCICULTURE.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—It is impossible not to admire the spirit in which the Victorians have taken up the cause of acclimatisation. They not only subscribe liberally, and work hard, but go into the business with an enthusiasm which is the surest augury of success. The daily bulletins as to the state and prospects of the salmon, newly-hatched or still in embryo, testify a singular amount of interest—we might even say excitement—as to the results of one particular experiment. The sensation caused by the appearance of these scaly bantlings is scarcely less than that occasioned in England by the sudden arrival of the little Duke of Cornwall. All the world are doing homage to the "little strangers," and we verily believe that if baby salmon were liable to any difficulties in teething there would be no demur to a liberal vote for corals and Dalby's carminative. No doubt there is some ground for exultation. A great step has been made towards naturalising the king of fishes; but it must be remembered that it is a step only. Let not him that putteth his armour on boast himself as he that taketh it off.

In a letter which you did me the honour of inserting some two years since, I pointed out the probability, almost amounting to certainty, that fertile salmon ova could be imported and hatched here. But I added, that as regards Australia, and this colony in particular, this hatching was likely to prove rather the beginning than the end of difficulties. The present time seems a particularly suitable one for calling the attention of acclimatists both here and in Victoria to the obstacles which are yet to be surmounted, as well as for again urging the wisdom of prosecuting a similar but easier enterprise.

Let me premise that I believe Tasmania is destined to become the southern home of the salmon. Its climate and the character of its waters seem to mark it out for such a destiny. New Zealand may, perhaps, by the aid of some of its lakes, become a sharer in the honour; but the general character of its rivers is unfavourable. But when we come to Victoria, and still more to New South Wales, two puzzling questions at once suggest themselves. Supposing that we can launch a fair number of salmon fry, in the part state, in one or more of our rivers, and that they thrive till they become "Smolts," and assume their migratory dress, still it remains doubtful—first, whether the temperature of our salt water bays will suit them when they reach the sea; secondly, whether supposing the water and the diet suitable they will not nevertheless be "catawampously chawed up" by some of our countless fish of prey before even they arrive at salmon's estate and reascend the rivers to propagate their species.

As to the first of these questions, our data are vague and imperfect. We have, however, the fact, to which the first of Australian naturalists, Mr. William Sharpe Macleay, drew attention when this subject was originally mooted, namely, that the European salmon is not found south of Vigo Bay; a latitude considerably further from the torrid zone than even the southernmost part of the Australian continent. In the absence of and detailed observations as to the comparative temperature of the sea at corresponding latitudes north and south, we must at least admit it to be *probable* that salmon from a British stock may require a sea-temperature lower than that to be found on our coasts. The same argument, however, would not apply to the produce of ova brought from those rivers of Western North America, which enter the sea as far south as latitude 34; the Sacramento, for instance, or the Gila; and if the experiment of salmon breeding is to be tried in earnest in New South Wales, we should strongly urge the trying it with Californian spawn. For the present, we greatly doubt whether the baby salmon, in whose healthy growth our neighbours are so justly interested, will find our southerly ocean a congenial wet-nurse.

My second is yet a more "parlous fear" than my first. If the smolts should prove more tolerant of warm sea-water than seems *a priori* probable, how will they like the company they will meet in our bays and estuaries? Imagine a juvenile *salar*, fresh from the sparkling streams which he has ranged without a rival, and from the quiet pools where he has had no neighbour more formidable than the clumsy cod-perch, finding himself called on to run the gauntlet daily and nightly among jew-fish, king-fish, and several species of sharks, to say nothing of slower pursuers, such as the schnapper, tailor, and his own mis-called namesake! He might, indeed, possibly survive by perpetual vigilance, but I defy him under such persecution to thrive and fatten as his ancestors did in a northern sea. Even the sandy shallows would be no refuge for him, lined as they are with the sting-ray and the flat-head. No doubt if the breed of salmon were once strongly established, numbers might overcome this difficulty; but the present question touches the chance of its establishment. It is certainly just possible, that a small bay might be found at the mouth of a clear and unnavigable river, where by stakenets or the like contrivances a sufficient area of salt water for the requirements of a few thousand smolts advancing to grilsehood might be rendered tolerably secure. But who will encounter the expense and labour of such a scheme? In New South Wales, especially, no measure directed against the predatory tribes could ever be popular. There would be a general sympathy with the jew-fish and sharks.

So much as to the naturalisation of *Salmo Salar*. Let me now say a few words on behalf of his fresh water cousin, *Salmo Fario*. It is all very well for ambitious acclimatists to turn up the nose of contempt at the common trout, and say with Hiawatha,

"You are not the mishke-nahma,
You are not the King of fishes."

But let me assure them, on the faith of an old angler who has basketed trout from a hundred lakes and rivers, that *Salmo Fario* is not to be sneezed at, least of all by an Australian desirous of turning our waters to account. Under proper conditions, he is an excellent fish for the table. Bad specimens may no doubt be obtained out of season, or from poor and hungry waters. But a trout from any good stream or lake—nay, even from any large reservoir of clear water—is for one half the year a real delicacy. And any one who has eaten a ten or even a five pounder caught in the Thames or Kennet, or in one of the best lakes, such as Loch Tummel, Loch Ericht, Llyn Elsi or Mallam Tarn, has tasted a fish superior even to the salmon in colour, firmness, and flavour. Moreover, though the trout does not grow with the extraordinary rapidity of the salmon at sea, yet he is quick of growth, even in a fully stocked water, and by proper feeding in confinement, can be raised to salmon size. This has been extensively proved on the Kennet. The late Sir Home Popham sent two thence (fed, I believe, on chopped liver) to one of the "Waterloo Banquets," the united weight of which was thirty-six pounds. A miller near Hungerford fed one up to twenty-three pounds, on a diet of small fry. I may add that the trout is a sporting fish, and easily procurable without a net while in season. Now there are hundreds of waters in New South Wales thoroughly suited to the trout, in many of which the salmon would have no chance. But the point I would most insist on is the comparative facility of naturalising the trout. I am strongly inclined to believe that the live fish might be brought out in a tank from England, if small specimens were taken from confined quarters at home, and some simple mechanical means adopted for slightly stirring the water. But at all events, the impregnated spawn of the smaller species of *salmo* might be more easily procured than that of the larger, and could be brought hither by precisely the same means. Now were the live fish once here all difficulty would be at an end. If the finny infants now at Melbourne were trout instead of salmon, there would be no anxiety as to their future. They might be soon consigned to the waters where they are intended to increase and multiply, without any fear as to the future migration to the sea or return from its unknown dangers. I may remark that the breeder of trout could hardly desire a better *habitat* for them than he could find in a stream that crosses the Botany Road, not four miles from Sydney. Surely, this is a question worth the thought of acclimatisation societies. I have merely sketched its main outlines, but am quite prepared to fill in the details of the subject if I find any encouragement to proceed with it. For the present, I beg to remain, Sir,

Your faithful servant,
PISCATOR.

WINDSOR.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

BRIDGE OVER THE HAWKESBURY.—A public meeting, convened by requisition signed by a number of the leading inhabitants of Windsor, and advertised in Saturday's *Herald*, took place at the School of Arts on the afternoon of Monday last, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning the Government and Legislature to erect a bridge across the Hawkesbury at Windsor. There was a large attendance, principally of the residents of Wilberforce.

Mr. WILLIAM WALKER, M.L.A., was unanimously called on to preside, and having stated the object of the meeting, he said he was glad to see so numerous and respectable an audience, particularly amongst the Wilberforce people, as it evidenced the deep interest they felt in the subject which had called them together. For many years a punt had been in use across the river, but it had occasioned many inconveniences and delays, and recently had been entirely laid up for the space of nearly three weeks. He did not wonder therefore that they were anxious to get rid of so tedious and uncertain a mode of transit, and desired to have a bridge erected instead. Now there were two ways of getting a bridge—one being by means of a private company, and the other through the Government. At North Richmond a most excellent bridge had been erected by a company, but it was well known that that company had great difficulties to contend with—that in fact some three or four thousand pounds had been frittered away in its erection at the commencement, and that it had cost nearly double what its projectors originally intended. Up to the present time the proprietors had not received any return, but he was glad to learn that they were now in a fair way of getting interest for their money. The present meeting they would observe had been called to consider the propriety of petitioning the Government to erect a bridge. It would, therefore, be for them to determine whether they would do so or not. In his opinion there would be insurmountable difficulties, in the present depressed state of the district, in the way of getting up any company; and great delay would arise in making the attempt. As to the Government it seemed they had erected bridges in other parts of the colony—at the Paterson for instance—where they were much less required than at Windsor; and when they considered that the ferry at present rented for £400 per annum, and that the receipts could not be less than £600 under the present low rates, little risk would be incurred in an expenditure of some £7000 for such a purpose. It was well known that the present charges for transit were very low—too low in fact; and that they would bear slightly raising. And if so, an income of some £800 or £1000 might be drawn from a bridge. If, therefore, the Government were to borrow the money at 5 or 6 per cent. they would incur no loss, but, on the contrary, a clear gain in the matter. And it was the opinion of most people that these bridges ought more properly to be in the hands of the Government, inasmuch as their management and control would be vested in the authorities, who would be more likely to consult the public interest than would any private body, whose only concern would be how much interest they could obtain for their capital. But it would no doubt be alleged on the part of the Government that the financial embarrassments in which they are at present placed would operate against their responding favourably at present to any petition for a bridge; but he trusted these monetary troubles would soon pass away, and that before another session of Parliament was concluded ample provision would be made by the representatives of the people for placing the Government in a position to meet the growing reasonable requirements of the colony. At any rate, the pressing necessity for a bridge at Windsor was apparent; and whether constructed by the Government or otherwise, he felt assured the day was not far distant when the inhabitants of these parts would be favoured with so desirable a consummation.

Mr. JAMES ASCOUGH, J.P., rose to move the first resolution. He said as regarded the desirability of a bridge being erected over the Hawkesbury there could be no difference of opinion, the advantage of a bridge over a punt was obvious to all; but the question was, how could it be accomplished? Must they apply to the Government, or should it be done by a private company? The latter idea, he thought, should not be entertained. Bridge companies in other places had turned out complete failures, and there was every reason to believe such would be the case here. The Pyrmont Bridge Company had not succeeded, and even the proprietors of the Richmond Bridge Company had been much disappointed. The Government had built bridges at the Paterson and other places, and he thought they were quite justified in asking them to do the same here. And it occurred to him that such a case could be made out to the Government that they could not reasonably refuse the object of their petition. He had much pleasure in moving the following resolution:—"That, by reason of the delays and other inconveniences attendant upon the present mode of transit by punt, this meeting is of opinion that the time has arrived when it is necessary and desirable that a bridge should be erected across the Hawkesbury at Windsor; and that application should at once be made to the Government to take the necessary steps for effectuating such object."

Mr. EDWARD ROBINSON seconded the resolution. He hoped the Government would favourably consider the importance of this extensive district. Money had been given for the erection of two bridges at Maitland, and he could not see why our wants in this respect should not be considered. No people in the colony were more in need of a bridge than ourselves, and the Government were in duty bound to give us one, belonging as we did to the oldest district in the colony.

The resolution was put from the chair, and carried unanimously.

Mr. ROBERT WICK moved the second resolution, "That the following petition to his Excellency the Governor and (*mutatis mutandis*) the Legislative Assembly, be adopted by this meeting."

PETITION.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir John Young, Bart., K.C.B., K.G.C., Captain General, and Governor-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its dependencies, &c.

The humble petition of the undersigned inhabitants of Windsor, Wilberforce, Portland Head, and the surrounding neighbourhood,

Respectfully sheweth,

That for many years past a ferry has been established over the river Hawkesbury, at Windsor, connecting Windsor with Wilberforce, at which a punt has been accustomed to be kept for the transmission of goods, horses, carts, and carriages.

That great delay and other inconveniences have frequently arisen to the public in consequence of so slow a process as a punt only being available for the heavy traffic; occasionally the punt has met with accidents, and only recently it was swamped and sustained so much damage, and required such extensive repairs, that nearly three weeks elapsed before it could be brought into use again; to the great injury and detriment of the inhabitants of these districts.

That there being a large agricultural population at Wilberforce, Portland Head, and Lower Hawkesbury, the traffic of cattle, goods, and farm produce across the river at Windsor, on the way to market, is very considerable, as is evidenced from the fact that the dues derivable from the ferry have been let for some years past to a tenant at the rate of £400 per annum; and your petitioners believe that the gross receipts, even under the present low rates, are equal to about £600 per annum.

That for the above, and other reasons, your petitioners are of opinion the time has arrived when it is very desirable that a bridge should be erected across the Hawkesbury at Windsor, and they further believe that such a structure ought more properly to be under the control and responsibility of the Government than of a private company.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray your Excellency that steps may be taken by your Excellency's Government, without delay, to cause the erection of a suitable bridge across the Hawkesbury at Windsor; and that a sum sufficient for the purpose may be placed on the Estimates to be submitted to Parliament for the ensuing year.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

Mr. WILLIAM HOPKINS seconded the resolution, which, being put, was carried unanimously.

Mr. RICHARD RIDGE moved the third resolution, "That a committee consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed to take the necessary steps to obtain signatures to the petitions, and to ensure their due presentation, viz., Messrs. W. Walker, J. Ascough, H. Day, R. Ridge, W. M'Quade, E. Robinson, John Dunston, G. S. Hall, jun., S. Edgerton, R. Stewart, S. R. Dunston, R. Dick, W. Hopkins, S. Tuckerman, and F. M'Donald, with power to add to their number; and that Mr. W. Dean be requested to act as secretary."

Mr. RICHARD DUNSTAN seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

A vote of thanks was awarded to the chairman by acclamation; after a subscription was entered into to pay expenses, and those present came forward and signed the petition. The proceedings then terminated.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Saturday last at Ebenezer, Portland Head, before Mr. Laban White, coroner, and a jury, on the body of a young woman, named Angelina Kirwan. From the evidence adduced it appeared that the deceased was of a delicate constitution, and for the last five or six years had been suffering more or less from "disease of the heart;" on Thursday last, she, with her sister, paid a visit to her brother-in-law, Mr. M'Fetridge, teacher of the Denominational School at Ebenezer; she appeared tolerably well, and was in very good spirits during her visit, though previously ailing, and even on the evening of her death (Friday) before going to bed ate a hearty supper; she took ill about half-past eleven o'clock, and expired in a few minutes. From the testimony of Dr. Day, it appeared that he had attended the deceased off and on for the past five or six years, and had treated her for disease of the heart, the last time she consulted with him being about a month since; she was then suffering from an attack of influenza; he had examined the body since death, and found that death was occasioned by rupture of the aorta. The jury returned a verdict of "Died from natural causes."

ROCKHAMPTON.

SPREAD OF BUSHRANGING: FOUR ESCAPED PRISONERS TAKE TO THE HIGHWAY.

A REPORT appeared in yesterday's *Herald*, of the escape from prison, at Rockhampton, of four notorious ruffians named Thomas Hill *alias* R. Howson, Peter Fegan, Daniel Webster, and John Wright.

From papers just to hand, we learn that the gang has taken to the roads. The *Rockhampton Bulletin* of 17th and 19th instant gives the following account of their movements since gaining their liberty, and the praiseworthy efforts of private parties to capture them. That journal of the 17th says:—

A letter, addressed to Mr. Jardine by Mr. Van Wessen, of Princhester, conveys some particulars of a (to date 13th May) fruitless attempt at capturing the four escaped prisoners. On the 10th instant, Mr. Van Wessen, riding from the head station, accidentally met four men on horseback, concerning whom his suspicions were excited by observing that they had no blankets or anything save firearms—one of which, by the bye, a carbine mounted with brass, looked much like an appanage of her Majesty. A quarter of an hour after the rencontre, Mr. Van Wessen informed Sergeant Reed of what he had seen, and though unpossessed of any information save a vague rumour, expressed his suspicions that the men were escaped prisoners. After a brief reconnoitre by that officer, which seems to have terminated in nothing, and the dispatch of a constable to Toowoomba for assistance, in accordance with a proposition of Mr. Van Wessen, a party, consisting of Mr. Cave, Mr. W. H. Bridson, Sergeant Reid, Sergeant Croft, W. Orchard, and Mr. Van Wessen, who supplied the horses and part of the arms, started in pursuit on Wednesday the 11th, and upon reaching Marlborough, found the four men had been seen there at six that morning. The volunteers then hurried on to within six miles of Apis Creek, making every inquiry, but eliciting no further information. At Marlborough, we forgot to state, the party with Mr. Van Wessen was reinforced by constable Fitzgerald and two black troopers. At eight o'clock the same night, Wednesday, a watch was set near the Apis Creek Hotel, and maintained throughout the night, so that no one should pass through the defile in the road at that point without observation. Nothing occurring to excite suspicion throughout the night, at eight o'clock on Thursday morning the country round about was scoured, and Mr. Van Wessen feeling satisfied the miscreants were between his party and Marlborough, formed an extended line, with instructions that a shot should be fired by the man who first saw any necessity for summoning his comrades. After tracing in this manner for about ten miles, a shot put all upon the alert; but upon mustering to the spot it was found to have been fired by one of the party who had come upon a couple of drays which had been visited by Fegan's mob the preceding night. After some discussion, it was resolved to return within four miles of Apis Creek, and that Mr. Bridson should travel with the company's drays, which, being the only ones on the road in the vicinity, might be expected to be visited by the ruffians. The remainder of the force, with the exception of Mr. Van Wessen, were to travel close by, but that gentleman, having important business to attend to, had to leave at this stage, and reached Princhester late on the evening of the 12th instant. The following morning, Mr. Van Wessen supplied Sergeant M'Mahon and constable Canning with fresh horses to enable them to join the party in advance. Undoubtedly, great credit is due to Mr. Van Wessen, not only for his personally energetic attempts to stay the career of Fegan and his comrades, but also for the promptitude and public spirit evinced in organising and fitting out the party in pursuit. When we find pastoral gentlemen thus actively interesting themselves in the suppression of crime, it will be difficult for three or four vagabonds to escape being caught or shot down like the dingoes whose predatory propensities they so largely possess.

The same paper of the 19th instant adds the following:—

Our local bandits still gaily carry on their career, and have moved the scene of operations from the old to the new Peak Downs Road. On Tuesday last they made their appearance at Presto about 9 a.m., and stuck up both Hardy's and Kirchner's hotels. But three or four persons were there when the bailing up took place, and one of them, a Mr. Burr (or some such name) offering resistance, was tied by his saddle-straps to a tree for his contumacy. Fegan and Co. then searched the house, took what cash they could, and sat down to enjoy themselves. The jovial cup was pretty freely patronised, clothes secured, and without further outrage the gentlemen of the road departed. About an hour after leaving (4 p.m.), a tall man, said to be Fegan, returned to Presto, and while on his horse indulged in a great deal of bounce relative to what he and his party had done and intended to do. A young man—whose name we regret our present inability to record—in Mr. Hardy's employment, stole behind Bombastes, and, seizing his revolver, cut the belt with his sheath knife, and made off with the weapon. Fegan gave pursuit on horseback, but the young fellow, standing at bay, gave him three shots, two of which struck the horse, while the third is reported to have hit Fegan in the groin. Be that as it may, Fegan had received sufficient intimation of what he might expect, and rode off to rejoin his companions. In the course of the next hour, Mr. Gillespie, the gentleman who has obligingly supplied this information, while engaged with a friend in driving half-a-dozen pack-horses along the road, at the foot of Mount Sebastopol plumped upon the bushrangers, who, with the horses grazing bridled, were taking a siesta on the sward, not a mile from Prestowe. On perceiving the intrusion of their quietude, Fegan and gang nimbly sprang to their saddles, and drawing up on either side of the road permitted Mr. Gillespie and the gentlemen accompanying him to pass between, with a mutual "good day," and no molestation save a searching scrutiny. The gentleman who was strapped up at Prestowe possessed a watch, which the miscreants took out of his pocket, looked at, and returned. They did not appear either to want horses, saying they had obtained a fresh mount each night, and boasting at Robottom's, which they visited on Monday, that one of their party was at Lloyd's, the Sportsman's Arms, on Sunday evening last, and within the past few days had met Mr. Jardine. There is no reason for hoping that Fegan has received any material wound, as the blood left on the ground at Prestowe fell, probably, from the horse, Fegan exhibiting no signs of being crippled when observed by Mr. Gillespie.

We add two or three miscellaneous extracts from the papers:—

The *Queensland Times* says:—The apprehension of Gardiner, the originator of the system of bushranging which has lately given New South Wales so unhappy a notoriety in crime, is not the only evidence that the bad characters of the Southern Colonies make for the gold-fields of Northern Queensland in search of "fresh fields and pastures new." About three weeks ago a circumstance happened at the station of Mr. A. Scott, on the Durham Downs, at the head of the Dawson, which proves that other bushrangers—whether experienced in their profession, or only about to commence business in that line, is more than we can say—are on the road from New South Wales to the northern gold-fields. A large number of men have lately been travelling on the road, and were hospitably received at Mr. Scott's station. On the day to which we refer there were more travellers than the huts would accommodate for the night, and accordingly some had to sleep in the woolshed. Mr. Thomson, the overseer, who was in charge of the station, was up betimes in case the men should have left any fire about, as there were forty bales of wool in the shed. He found that the travellers had left even earlier, for they were not to be seen. They had taken a number of sheepskins for a bed, and in putting them back to their proper place, Mr. Thomas found under one, which had been used as a pillow, a loaded revolver, with caps and a bullet mould, and a black mask fitted with a huge pair of bushy whiskers and moustachios. The proprietor of these properties had evidently forgotten them, and discovered his loss when it was too late to return to search for them in safety. The country about Myall and Durham Downs, and the head of the Dawson generally, is beginning to become infested with horse thieves; but the residents, who are taxed as heavily as other inhabitants of the colony, are entirely without police protection. This is not as it ought to be, and we think that it is only reasonable that some police should be stationed along the main overland line between the southern colonies and the Peak Downs.

An eye witness has vouched for the truth of the following, the last snake story extant:—Two kangaroo dogs roaming, in company with their master, over the Police Reserve on Sunday morning last, in the course of their ungainly gambols roused a snake, to which they gave imprudent pursuit. The snake finding escape hopeless, coiled at bay, and in the course of an animated but brief contest bit both his assailants, the fight terminating in the death both of reptile and quadrupeds.—*Bulletin*, May 17.

The *Maryborough Chronicle* says:—We have just been shown a very beautiful sample of Burnett gold, of about six ounces weight, very fine in grain, and we should judge to be almost of pure quality. We believe this is the first parcel offered for sale at Maryborough since Peter Hansen brought down the results of his prospecting. The gold has been purchased from the diggers at £3 10s. per ounce, by Messrs. Dowzer and Purser, and we sincerely hope is but the first fruit of a golden harvest. From our Gayndah correspondent we hear that several parties are at work on the Reid's Creek diggings, and making good wages. A party of gold diggers arrived per Yarra Yarra, intending to proceed to the Burnett to prospect that district. Mr. W. S. Walsh, the leader of the late Wide Bay prospecting party, accompanies them, and is sanguine of finding a paying gold-field.

INOCULATION FOR PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.—From Messrs Archer and Co. we derive some interesting facts relative to the success of their late experiment in inoculating cattle. The substance of the experience acquired, so far, by these gentlemen, tends to show that, while pleuro-pneumonia itself is incurable, inoculation operates as a preventive. So fully assured are they of this fact that they are subjecting all their cattle to the operation. In their opinion, cattle once affected, are incurable, and any apparent recovery is but temporary and delusive. If this be true, it is evident that shooting and burning is the best course to pursue with any cattle that exhibit clear signs of the disease. From another informant we further learn that the Peak Downs Road is strewn with the dead carcases of cattle which have died from pleuro-pneumonia—that in many instances the waterholes are partially choked with their bodies, while, for some distance round, the air is tainted by the noxious effluvium engendered from putrefaction. That such a state of things should operate to increase the plague, cannot be matter of surprise, but that it should be permitted for a moment, reflects small credit on the community. We believe that the fine weather would, if aided by the destruction of such sources of contagion, tend greatly to diminish, if not entirely stay, the progress of pleuro-pneumonia, especially if aided by the general and proper performance of inoculation. As it is, though inoculation is frequently adopted, it is so often executed inefficiently, either with stuff that is not virus at all, or bad virus, causing fatal results, that we should feel no astonishment to learn that the public had lost all faith in its presumed advantages. —*Bulletin*, May 19.

VICTORIA.

FROM the Melbourne *Age* of 18th instant, just to hand, we quote as follows:—

After a short debate, the Legislative Assembly agreed, yesterday evening, on the motion of Mr. L. L. Smith, to consider, on Friday next, the propriety of presenting an address to his Excellency, requesting that the sum of £300 might be placed on a supplementary estimate, to be given as two prizes of £150 each, for the two best essays—the one on the nature of pleuro-pneumonia, its causes, and the best mode of treatment; and the other dealing with the disease of scab in the same manner.

The *Times* of the 26th of March, in an article on the cause of the Sheffield calamity, refers to Mr. Mathew Bullock Jackson (who gave evidence at the inquest), as "an engineer of great Australian experience." Mr. Jackson designated himself "chief engineer of the Melbourne Waterworks; consulting engineer of the city of Adelaide works, Ballarat Corporation Waterworks; and first engineer for the Bendigo Waterworks." No wonder the *Times* was overawed by the greatness of the man.

The following report, relative to a new rush at Inglewood, has been forwarded to the hon. the Minister of Mines by the district surveyor:—"I have the honour to report that, in consequence of information I received, I proceeded yesterday to Caledonian Flat (situate about two-and-a-half miles from the camp reserve, Inglewood, S.S.W.), portions of which had formerly been worked, but, until lately, totally abandoned. I found between 500 and 600 miners on the ground, who had marked out claims, and the report I obtained from the prospectors is as under:—Depth of sinking, 90 feet; depth of washdirt, about 2 feet; nature of washdirt, boulders, sandstone, gravel. The prospectors have driven across what is supposed to be the lead about 25 feet, and found gold all through, a width which exceeds anything yet found in this locality; but, as no 'washing-up' will take place for some days to come, I am unable to report the result."

On Monday an event took place which we have the pleasure in recording as marking the progress of the colony in naval architecture, and affording gratifying proof of the presence in our community of energy, enterprise, and skill, sufficient for almost any undertaking in that science. A few months ago the steamship Black Swan, the property of the Launceston and Melbourne Steam Navigation Company, was placed in the hands of Messrs. William Black and Co., Williamstown, a co-operative company of engineers, boiler makers, &c., to be lengthened twenty-one feet at midships, to have her engines extensively repaired, a new boiler from England substituted for the old one, and her decks, mainmast, &c., renewed. The contract for the whole of the work was to have been completed in about three months; but, owing to necessary departures from the specifications on the part of the owners, and to a series of difficulties unforeseen by the contractors, a considerable extension of time was required and allowed. On Monday, however, handled by her commander, Captain Saunders, and with some of the contractors and the Government inspector, Mr. Wilson, on board, she took a short trial up the bay, steamed at the rate of about nine knots an hour, and proved herself, in every respect, a good and seaworthy boat. The inspector could find no fault with her, and, "with pleasure," he handed to her captain his certificate of her fitness. Captain Saunders is sanguine that, after a trip or two, she will make ten knots an hour. Should his expectations be realised, she will not only be one of the handsomest and most elegantly fitted up and comfortable boats in these waters, as she is allowed to be by all who have inspected her, but she will also be one of the fastest.

The election of the permanent committee of the Australian Lloyd's Society took place yesterday. Immediately after the election, a public meeting of subscribers was held, and Mr. Phipps Turnbull called to the chair, when the result of the election was declared to be as follows:—Merchants: Messrs. J. Blackwood, P. Turnbull, S. P. Lord, and R. Sellar. Underwriters: Joseph Collie, E. L. Montefiore, H. Henty, and J. H. Moore. Shipowners: Messrs. J. L. Burke, H. S. Smith, E. Holmes, and S. G. Henty. The chairman stated that the provisional committee had obtained eighty-two subscribers, the aggregate of their subscriptions amounting to £317, and that several additions would be made during the week, which would swell the subscriptions to £400. The expenditure incurred in initiating the society did not exceed £6.

A preliminary meeting was held in the Mechanics' Institute, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of forming a universal traction railway company, and affording to Messrs. Phillips and Eve an opportunity of explaining the working of a traction engine, an invention patented by them. Mr. Weekes, M.L.A., occupied the chair. Mr. Phillips explained his invention, apparently to the satisfaction of those present.

The occasion of the completion of the north aisle of St. Stephen's Church, Richmond, was celebrated by a tea meeting, held last night, in the adjoining schoolroom, when about 400 persons sat down to enjoy the good things provided for them by the ladies of the congregation. After tea, a public meeting was held in the same place, presided over by his Honor Judge Pohlman, who opened the proceedings by congratulating the congregation of St. Stephen's on the completion of the north aisle, by which increased accommodation would be obtained for new members, and increased comfort secured for both pastor and people. The hon. secretary read a brief report, after which Mr. Johnson, the hon. treasurer, gave the financial statement, from which it appeared that a balance of about £360 remained against the building committee. At the close, a large number of those present adjourned to the upper schoolroom, where a quantity of wax flowers, value £50, the gift of a lady, were disposed of by lottery.

We learn from the *Geelong Advertiser* that boring for coal on the Barwon has been going on for some time. The total depth of the bore is now 668 feet. The last borings are through blue sandstone, with thin partings of blue shale and occasional coal scars.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

TUESDAY EVENING.

TO-DAY, being the anniversary of her Majesty's birthday, was observed as a general holiday. The Banks and all the Government offices were closed.

From Melbourne we have news to the 18th instant. The following is from the *Age* of that date:—

Tuesday, 17th.—A moderate amount of business has been done in the import market to-day. Breadstuffs continue depressed and inactive; a sale of 1400 bushels Port Macdonnell wheat is reported at 9s. A parcel of about 4000 cases geneva, key brand, has been placed at an advance on late sales—the exact figure did not transpire. Teas are in good request; a trade parcel of fine congous was placed at 2s 3d, and fine mediums realised 2s 6d. 80 hogsheads Alsopp's ale, Nos. 3 and 6, first shipment of new, were placed, to land, at full market rates. A parcel of Jules Robins' bulk brandy changed hands at 8s 3d. In provisions, sales of Sinclair's have been made at 12d to 13d, and of outside brands at something under 1s.

Messrs. Fraser and Co. sold to-day, at the Sandridge

The Treasury, New South Wales,
5th May, 1864.

CONTRIBUTION UNDER SCAB IN SHEEP ACT.—Owners of sheep liable to payment of contribution under the 36th clause of the "Scab in Sheep Act of 1863," are reminded that the contribution for the year 1864 must be paid on or before the thirty-first of the present month.

Persons required to make payments under the Act must state to what clerk of Petty Sessions the returns, under the 37th clause, have been sent.

GEOFFREY HAGAR.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RECEIVING TENDERS FOR SLEEPERS.—AUCKLAND AND DRURY RAILWAY.

Commissioners' Office, Council Chambers,
Auckland, May 3rd, 1864.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of about 30,000 Sleepers, of either Puriri, Kauri, Blue Gum (Tasmanian), Box, or Iron Bark, for the Auckland and Drury Railway.

Specifications may be seen and every other information obtained from the Engineers at the above office.

Tenders to be sent in not later than 1st JULY, 1864, and to state the rate per thousand, whether sawn or split timber, and endorsed "Tenders for Railway Sleepers."

THOMAS CHEESEMAN,
Chairman of Railway Board.

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Marine risks on goods to and from all parts of the world, and time or voyage risks on vessels taken at lowest current rates, particulars of which can be obtained at the office.

Policies to Great Britain made payable in London if required. HENRY T. FOX, Secretary.

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Annual Revenue now exceeds £86,000.

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Deputy Chairman: The Hon. JAMES MITCHELL, Esq., M.L.C.

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EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE, ANNUITY, and ENDOWMENT business, with participation in profits in each instance, transacted on equally favourable terms.

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ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Sydney, May 17.

AUSTRALIAN PAPER COMPANY.—Capital, £25,000,
in 5000 Shares of £5 each,
(with power to increase to double the amount).
Liability limited.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE:

H. C. Burnell, Esq. — R. T. Moodie, Esq.
J. Broomfield, Esq. — A. Macafee, Esq.
Walter Church, Esq. — J. B. Rundle, Esq.
W. H. Eldred, Esq. — P. N. Russell, Esq.
Edward Hunt, Esq. — R. Peel Raymond Esq.
J. B. Holdsworth, Esq. — Walter Renny, Esq.
William Speer, Esq.

SECRETARY: R. Ronald, Esq.

Notice is hereby given, that the Allotment of Shares will be made on WEDNESDAY, the first day of June, 1864, as the number required has been applied for. The first call of five shillings a share, payable by the 15th of June.

R. RONALD, Secretary pro tem.
15, Jamison-street, 19th May, 1864.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Office, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney. Incorporated by Act of Council, 18 Vict., 1855.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £250,000

DIRECTORS:—

T. C. BREILLAT, Esq., CHAIRMAN
JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq. DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN
M. B. MURNIN, Esq.
THOMAS HOLT, Esq., M.L.A.
J. F. JOSEPHSON, Esq.
RICHARD JONES, Esq.

Surveyor—James Hume, Esq.
Secretary—Mr. Joshua Dyer.

The Sydney Insurance Company issues policies for protection against fire, for sums ranging from £100 to £10,000. The subscribed capital is £250,000, with unlimited liability of a large and wealthy colonial proprietary. The rates of insurance range from 2s. per cent. to 6s. 6d. per cent., for brick or stone dwellings, and from 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per cent. for brick or stone shops, stores, and places of business. Wooden buildings are charged special rates. Losses promptly settled. £40,000 has been paid by this Company for fire losses within the past eight years. Small accidents, from fires in dwellings or shops, are recognised as claims, and equitably settled. This being a colonial institution, the whole of the profits are retained in the colony, instead of being transmitted to England.

Further information can be obtained, and applications will be filled up without any expense to the applicant, at the Offices, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney.

NOTICE.—The Local Directors of the EUROPEAN LIFE ASSURANCE AND GUARANTEE SOCIETY having obtained a special Act of the Legislature to enable the said Society to sue and be sued in this colony in its own name, Policy Holders are now entitled to the benefits conferred by the Life Assurance Encouragement Act of 1862.

Assurers are protected, under certain limitations, against the operation of the Insolvency laws, and married women and minors can hold policies in their own right.

FREDERICK J. JACKSON, Secretary,
33, Hunter-street.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1809.

Capital, £2,000,000.

Accumulated and Invested Funds, £1,374,000.

The undersigned has been appointed the Company's AGENT for New South Wales, and is authorised to insure from fire on the most favourable terms.

HENRY MOORE, agent.
Moore's Wharf.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Directors in Sydney.

J. S. Willis, Esq., Chairman.

G. K. Holden, Esq. — Hon. J. B. Watt, Esq., M.L.C.
Edward Knox, Esq. — B. Buchanan, Esq.
Hon. E. D. Thomson, Esq. C.B.

Medical Referees:

Hon. John Macfarlane, Esq., M.D.,
Alfred Roberts, Esq., M.R.C.S.

Surveyor: F. H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.

Public attention is requested to the fact that this Company has upwards of £176,000 invested in this colony, and that since its establishment to the close of the year 1863, £2,946,462 has been paid in settlement of claims.

The fire premiums of the Company are now £200,000 per annum greater than those of any company in England.

Tables of Rates for Fire and Life insurance, in all its branches, and every information can be obtained from A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary, at the Offices, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

TRUST AND AGENCY COMPANY OF AUSTRALIA.

(Limited.)

Head Office, 31, St. Swithin's-lane, London, E.C.
Capital, £500,000,
With power to increase to £1,000,000.

ADVANCES

Made for a term of years up to £20,000, on
Pastoral securities,
Freehold estates, &c.

Apply to BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., managing agents for Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland.

FREDERIC LASSETTER (late Irvdale and Co.), Wholesale and Retail Ironmonger and Metal Merchant, having now completed the arrangement of all the various departments in his new premises, feels much pleasure and confidence in soliciting orders from all classes of the community, and, in doing so, is desirous of drawing attention to the advantages which those persons enjoy who favour him with their orders.

WHOLESALE BUYERS

Will benefit by selecting goods which have been bought in the English, Continental, and American markets by my own buyers in the closest possible manner, and with a personal knowledge of the requirements of the Australian trade.

Owing to my very large retail trade the assortment of goods is much more extensive than is possible for any house exclusively wholesale to keep, this secures a complete execution of the order, an advantage which will be duly appreciated by country and export traders.

The facilities for selecting the goods, both from sample-room and stock in bulk, are such as to effect a considerable saving in time, as also the improved system of getting up the orders.

RETAIL PURCHASERS

are reminded of the great advantage they derive in buying from the immense stock necessary for the requirements of my wholesale trade, as in each department they have the opportunity of examining and selecting goods of every description of make, pattern, and price. It also enables me to sell at prices considerably less than if the trade was exclusively retail.

FREDERIC LASSETTER, 421, George-street, near the Markets.

GLENFIELD DAIRY.—S. BENNETT and CO. are now well supplied with
Fresh Butter from that celebrated dairy
Colonial Cheese, of excellent quality, from R. Toner, Port Macquarie.
S. BENNETT and CO., 482, George-street.

PRODUCE STORES.—Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.

Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.

Circular Quay, 1st October.

FASHIONABLE TORTOISESHELL BACK-COMBS, elegant chain and roll pattern. M'MAHON'S Comb Warehouse, next City Bank.

TORTOISESHELL COMBS made to order. M'MAHON, Tortoiseshell Comb Manufacturer, next City Bank.

PORTMANTEAUS, large size for 30s. M'MAHON'S Portmanteau Warehouse.

SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAU, large size, with extra internal fittings, expanding top, &c., a most useful and serviceable article for overland or long sea route. On view at M'MAHON'S, next City Bank.

LADIES' PEARL CARD-CASES, 7s. 6d. each. M'MAHON, next City Bank.

MANILA ROPE, steam-laid, ½ to 4 inches—
Sheet lead, 4, 5, and 6 lb., ingot tin
Sheet zinc, 8, 9, and 10, sheet and plate iron
Tin plates, best charcoal IC, IX, IXX
Galvanised corrugated iron, 26 gauge
Linseed oil, turps, paints
Kerosene oil, Morewood's tiles
Black fencing wire, 4 and 5.

RABONE, FERZ, and CO.

BLASTING POWDER, L G., and highly glazed "Hall's," &c.
Fuse, common, single, and double tape.

RABONE, FERZ, and CO.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned.—
Jeffrey's ale, in bulk
Younger's ales ale, in bulk and in stone jars
Hennessey's dark brandy, in bulk

YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.

TAYLOR, WALKER, and CO.'S STOUT, by late arrivals, on SALE by HENRY MOORE, Moore's Wharf.

OPIUM.—Turkey Opium, in 10 lb. tins, for SALE. ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON.

BOTTLED ALE and Porter, pints and quarts, various brands, for Sale. ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON.

TUISCO CONGOU, in chests, Nos. 129—131, on SALE. WATKINS and LEIGH.

BLASTING POWDER large quantities, and best brands. BISHOP and KEEP, 37, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne.

KANGAROO Island SEED WHEAT. N. CASTON, 6, Custom House-buildings.

SEED WHEAT for SALE.—A prime sample of Californian Seed Wheat. J. A. BROWN, Spring-street.

COIR WARPS, 3½ to 8 inches. LANE and CO., 170, George-street.

BONNIOT'S BRANDY.—Hogsheads, quarters, and cases, always on SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street, agent for Messieurs Bonniot et Cie., of Cognac.

STOCKHOLM TAR, Sheathing Felt, Roofing Felt, navy canvas, white lead, zinc paint, yellow metal, nails, and rods for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

WINDOW GLASS.—1000 boxes, assorted sizes, from 10 x 8 up to 60 x 36 inches, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

MUNTZ'S YELLOW METAL SHEATHING, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, and 26 ounces. Also, Nails and Rods, assorted, for SALE. H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

SEED WHEAT.—Prize samples from Adelaide agricultural show, for SALE H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

STEAM ENGINE.—Ex Mandane.—One best finished High-pressure Expansion Horizontal Steam Engine of thirty horse-power, with two Cornish boilers, each 17 feet x 6 feet, made of best ¾-inch plates, with flue throughout, 3 feet diameter, fitted with steam domes and valves for working together or separately. Engine fitted with self-acting circular saw bench, with two saws, and all connections complete. Maker, J. Gray and Co., Glasgow. Apply to GILFILLAN and CO., Macquarie-place.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon and clear pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

THE MELBOURNE and NEWCASTLE MINMI COLLIERY COMPANY can supply cargoes of Steam Coal in Sydney with dispatch. Offices, Custom House Buildings, Circular Quay.

COALS, Firewood, and all descriptions of fuel, on hand. Orders per post attended to with punctuality and despatch. Address T. H. GREEN, Green's Wharf, Bathurst-street.

COAL, WOOD, CHARCOAL, BREEZE, and COKE at reduced prices. All orders by post or otherwise will receive as usual our immediate and careful attention. While not wishing to advance our own interests by seeking to detract from the ability or merit of others, we will yield to none in ability or desire to give satisfaction to all at as moderate a profit as is consistent with honesty.

HAVING NO CONNEXION WITH ANY COAL COMPANY, we have no interest in forcing upon the public a particular kind of coal, and shall continue to supply the best article to be obtained in the colony at the lowest price possible, feeling quite satisfied with the appreciation we have for so many years received from the public, for which we desire to return our sincere thanks.

P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Fuel Depot, and at Elliott's Library, Bent-street.

FOR SALE, a splendid COW, just calved, Durham breed. Mrs. BROWN, Paragon Hotel, Circular Quay.

HORSES.—Commissions executed for buyers and sellers of horses. HERBERT GIBSON, Castlereagh-street, next Burt's.

HORSES, Buggies, and Dogcarts, on HIRE; also waggonette for picnics. GIBSON'S, next Burt's, Castlereagh-street.

TO BE SOLD, a boy's or young lady's PONY, well broken-in, and perfectly docile. Apply Rev. A. BUZACOTT, Melbourne Cottage, Upper Dowling-street, Darlinghurst. Price £7.

FOR SALE.—The Estate of GLANMIRE, near Bathurst, belonging to Sir William Verner, Bart.

This valuable estate consists of 7180 acres of purchased land, of which about 3000 are plains, and the remainder open forest. It is watered by the Winbourndale and Antonio creeks, both being auriferous, and rich quartz reefs are supposed to exist on the property. It extends to within 3½ miles of Bathurst, and has been long occupied by the proprietor as a run for his more valuable sheep.

Full particulars, with every assistance in examining the estate, will be furnished by DAVID JOHNSTONE, Esq., who resides at Glanmire; or by the undersigned, who will treat with intending purchasers.

HENRY MOORE, agent for Sir William Verner, Bart.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 25th February, 1864.

MACQUARIE-STREET NORTH, SYDNEY.—To be SOLD by private contract, the most eligible BUILDING SITE in the City, immediately opposite the private Domain, having a frontage of 30 feet to Macquarie-street, by a depth of 102 feet 8 inches to a lane in the rear, and adjoining the residence of William Macleay, Esq., M.P. Apply to BILLYARD and CURTIS, 32, Hunter-street.

INVESTMENT.—For SALE, the ORWELL STATION, well watered and grassed, with 1099 cattle, well bred, situated in the immediate neighbourhood of various Southern diggings markets. To one or two young men with £700 to £1000 this property would soon prove a fortune. FORBES, King-street.

STATIONS IN QUEENSLAND.—Several first class properties, of large and small extent, for SALE by HENRY BEIT, 5, Wynyard-street.

STATIONS for SALE by FORBES, QUEENSLAND.—A choice run for a beginner, situated on the Weir. Three blocks of country, with 12,931 sheep, in the Darling Downs district, and close to Cecil Plains.

QUEENSLAND.—A very beautiful squatting in and near the Darling Downs, 11,000 sheep, 1000 cattle.

QUEENSLAND.—Nine blocks, with 25,701 sheep half stocked, really a prime investment.

PEAK DOWNS.—For SALE, KYNEBIL STATION, consisting of two blocks of country, well watered, well grassed, with plenty of salt bush; together with about 7000 sheep, capacity 20,000 sheep all the year. As this is one of the choicest properties in the market for sale, early application is necessary. Apply to R. FORBES, King-street.

MURRUMBIDGEE RIVER.—For SALE, on the best part of the river, a choice fattening STATION, magnificently improved, with 28,000 sheep. Horses, drays, workers, and plant given in. About 4500 of the ewes have nearly done lambing, the remaining portion commence to lamb about the end of May. Terms very easy. Apply to R. FORBES, King-street, Sydney.

MURRUMBIDGEE RIVER.—For SALE, a first-class HOTEL, frequented by the Judges and nobility of the colony. It contains five parlours, large bar, fitted up on the newest principles; billiard-room, ball-room, 17 bedrooms, butler's pantry, hall, 3 staircases, large kitchen, hostler's cottage, 2 rooms (brick); stone cellar, well of good water, and many other outbuildings. This hotel is doing a very large amount of business. Apply to R. FORBES, 78, King-street, Sydney.

SALES BY AUCTION.

On account of whom it may concern.

BURT and CO. are instructed by T. F. Dye, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Wednesday, May 25th,

On account of whom it may concern,
One grey mare, saddle and bridle.

Horse Sale.

THIS DAY.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,

Several useful cart horses
Grey mare, saddle and bridle
Black gelding, rides and drives
30 various horses. Also,
Drays, springcarts, harness, &c.

Thoroughbred Stallion.

BURT and CO. are instructed by W. F. Webb, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, on FRIDAY next, the 27th instant, at 11 o'clock,

MAHOMET, a white thoroughbred stallion, 15½ hands high, 8 years old, broken to saddle. Sire, imported Arab Abdool; dam, Laura, by Rolla; g. dam, by Old Satellite; g. g. dam, by Old Model.

Powerful Heavy Draught Colts.

From the Celebrated Stud of Mr. J. Warn, Crookwell.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. John Warn to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, THIS DAY Wednesday, at 2 o'clock,

A draft of very powerful colts, in excellent condition, just arrived from the above noted stud.

Draft well-bred Horses, from the noted Stud of A. Berry, Esq., Shoalhaven.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from A. BERRY, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on FRIDAY next, at 2 o'clock,

A draft of well-bred horses, broken in to saddle and harness, and adapted for stylish hacknays or gig and buggy horses.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from G. Rouse, Esq., to sell at his Yards, Western Road, on THURSDAY, 26th May, at 11 o'clock,

250 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from H. Newcome, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, 26th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,

170 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from John Brown, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, 26th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,

200 head of really prime fat bullocks, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from the Hon. R. Fitzgerald to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, 26th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,

140 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. Single to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, 26th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,

110 head of store bullocks.

Ewes, Weaners, Rams.

At the Homebush Sale Yards, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at half-past 12 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions to sell by auction, as above,

1474 3-year-old ewes
623 ewe and 529 wether weaners
6 half bred Leicester rams
Also 20 very superior young rams.

In lots to suit purchasers.

Beef, Mutton. Pork.

In the Long Shed at the Railway Terminus,
THIS DAY, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,

THOMAS DAWSON will sell by auction, as above,

Carcase beef, mutton, and pork of the finest quality.

A five-roomed House, at the corner of Brougham and Burton streets.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 2nd of June, at 11 o'clock,

A brick-built house, containing five rooms, situated at the corner of Brougham and Burton streets, with 22 feet frontage to the latter street, by a good depth to Brougham street, to which the house fronts. Present tenant, Mr. Darcy, at £3 19s. per month.

☞ A portion of the purchase money might remain at interest.

A comfortable verandah COTTAGE of four rooms, kitchen and servant's room, suitable for a small family, situated at Waverley, on the main road from the Tea Gardens to the Charing Cross Hotel. The allotment having 77 feet to the road by a depth of 180 feet on one side and 211 feet on the other, all securely enclosed with high palliseading in front, neatly painted, and hardwood paling on all other sides. The ground has been laid out and cultivated as a flower and vegetable garden. Many choice shrubs and trees have attained maturity, and contribute much to the comfortable appearance of the place. A well of good water. Most pleasing and extensive views from the front of the premises. The neighbourhood quiet and respectable. Freehold, with immediate possession. Title good. Long known in the neighbourhood as Mr. Smithers' cottage.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by the proprietor to sell the above property by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 2nd June, at 11 o'clock.

Terms at sale.

A Brick-built Shop and Dwelling, with a Private Dwelling-house adjoining, situated in Francis-street, the fifth and sixth doors from Dynevor-terrace in College-street, producing a yearly rental of £88 8s., payable weekly.

In the Insolvent Estate of Mr. W. H. Downey.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by the Official Assignee in this estate to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 2nd of June, at 11 o'clock,

A brick-built house with shop-front, containing four rooms, having a verandah in front, and situated on the north side of Francis-street, the fifth door from College-street, bounded west by the premises of Mrs. R. Hayden.

The present occupant, Mr. Patrick Deegan, grocer, at sixteen shillings per week. Also,

The brick-built house adjoining on the east side, having four rooms on the ground floor, with two attic bedrooms, verandah in front; water laid on to both houses.

Tenant, Mrs. Moss, at eighteen shillings per week.

☞ The situation of these houses is so convenient to the busy part of the city and the promenade of Hyde Park, that they are never empty for want of tenants.

Title, satisfactory.
Terms at sale.

Eight-roomed Cottage, at Cheltenham, near Burwood.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, 2nd of June, at 11 o'clock,

A block of land at Cheltenham, being lots 7, 8, 9, and 10 of section 8, commencing at the north-west corner of Victoria-street, at its junction with Lucas Road, bounded on the west by that road 252 feet, on the north by land sold to Mr. Robson 200 feet, and towards the east by lots 31, 32, 33, and 34 of the said section 8.

On this land an eight-roomed weather-boarded cottage has been erected with suitable outhouses and an orchard planted. Only a few minutes' walk from the Burwood station.

Terms at sale.

Lachlan District.
First-class Sheep and Cattle Stations.

The Runs are known as "Kitegora" and Coleman Holes," "Koltriberloo West" and "Marcol Creek."

These are to be sold together with 2000 Sheep, with Lambs by side; 1200 Head of Cattle, and 200 Head of Horses, all more or less.

Terms: One-third cash; one third approved secured bill, at 9 months; one-third approved secured bill, at 18 months, bearing bank interest.

MR. R. FORBES has received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Exchange, Pitt-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th June, at 11 o'clock,

The "Kitegora," "Coleman Holes," "Koltriberloo West," and "Marcol Creek" Runs, with which will be sold the following sheep, cattle, and horses, consisting of

2000 fine-woolled ewes, with lambs by side, more or less.
1200 head well-bred cattle, more or less—calves under 6 months old given in
200 head good useful horses, more or less.

For the benefit of the purchaser, the brands of the cattle and horses, when delivery closes, will be given in; the delivery is to take place within two months from day of sale, but the purchaser shall be bound to take delivery sooner, as the stock may be mustered, on previous notice thereof.

Supplies, tools, &c., to be taken at cost price, carriage added; and about 12 stock horses are to be taken at a valuation.

Southern and Melbourne buyers are reminded that sales are being effected for stations in the neighbourhood of this property at 20s. 6d., 27s., and 30s. per head for sheep. They will therefore do well to attend this sale.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY.
STEPHEN AND ALFRED STREETS.

BRICK-BUILT COTTAGE, No. 6, Stephen-street, occupied by Mr. Condy Smith.
By order of the Mortgagee.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 30th May, at 11 o'clock,

All that allotment of land having frontages of 20 feet to both Stephen and Alfred streets, with a depth of 96 feet, on which, fronting the former street, is a BRICK-BUILT COTTAGE, containing two rooms, attic, cellar; with shed, large yard, &c., at the back.

☞ This property must be positively sold. It is in an improving position, close to the Bay. The Alfred-street frontage is still vacant.

Plan on view at the Rooms
Terms at sale.

RANDWICK.

That FIRST-CLASS STONE-BUILT FAMILY RESIDENCE, "VERONA," Frenchman's Road, Randwick, together with about three acres of ground as present occupied by JAMES GILCHRIST, Esq., and immediately opposite the residence of A. S. LEATHES, Esq.; also,

A NEAT COTTAGE RESIDENCE, with about three acres of land adjoining the above.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 30th May, at 11 o'clock,

All that valuable block of land, with extensive frontage to FRENCHMAN'S ROAD, RANDWICK, containing 5 ACRES, 2 ROODS, 28 PERCHES, being suburban lot 17, RANDWICK, near Coogee.

On about one-half of this piece of land is that beautifully situated family residence

"VERONA,"

built of stone, with slate roof, having verandahs and balconies back and front, and containing on THE GROUND FLOOR hall, dining-room, 3 bedrooms, drawing-room, bath-room, patent closet, kitchen, servant's room, pantry, &c.

On the FIRST FLOOR are a large drawing-room entering on to the balcony, and two bedrooms.

The outoffices comprise stables, coach-house, groom's house of three rooms, cow-shed, &c., &c.

The premises have abundance of water from a well, fitted with force-pump, supplying the house, bath, and closet; there is also another well with pump in the stable-yard.

The grounds, upwards of 2½ acres in area, are tastefully laid out in front, with carriage drive approaching the house and are divided at the back into garden and grazing paddocks.

. VERONA is a superior well finished gentleman's residence, substantially built, well finished, and replete with every family convenience. The position is the best and most valuable at Randwick, elevated, and commanding a magnificent view of the ocean and surrounding country.

ADJOINING is the remaining half of the grant (upwards of 2½ acres), and on it is a comfortable COTTAGE RESIDENCE, containing verandahs back and front, 4 rooms, 2 attics, wash-house, and two small verandah rooms, with stable, sheds, &c., at the rear. This portion will, however, be sold in one lot.

☞ The above properties are well worthy of attention, as the instructions are positive to effect a sale. They are known as among the choicest residences in this favourite suburb, surrounded by other first-class properties, and with a large area of valuable land attached to each.

. Further particulars can be obtained on application at the Rooms, or on application to Messrs. DAINTRY and CHAPMAN, solicitors, Elizabeth-street.

Terms at sale.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

DOWLING AND DUKE STREETS, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

LARGE BLOCK of LAND, nearly a quarter of an acre, having 74½ feet frontage to the east side of Dowling-street between the properties of Messrs. PLUNKETT and NEIL, a few feet from William-street, extending back to Judge-street, together with BRICK-BUILT COTTAGE, now occupied by Mr. Georgham, salesman.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 30th May, at 11 o'clock,

All that piece of land, containing 34 perches or thereabouts, being lots 7 and 8 of Block D of the late Sir James Dowling's land, bounded on the east by Dowling-street 74½ FEET; on the north by Holden's land, 146 FEET to Judge-street; on the west by that street 67½ feet; and on the south by lot 6 to Dowling-street aforesaid; on portion of which is a brick-built Cottage on stone foundations, containing verandah and four rooms, with large yard, &c., at the rear, water laid on.

☞ This property occupies a good elevated position, nearly opposite the Wesleyan Church, and close to William-street. The improvements now being effected at Woolloomooloo Bay give a large protective value to property in this locality, and Dowling-street is the only direct and practicable road from the new wharves, and will be the principal thoroughfare from the Bay.

Particular attention is directed to the large area of the land, a very small portion of which is occupied by the present improvements.

Plans on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

ROCKHAMPTON, QUEENSLAND.

TWO VERY VALUABLE FARMS,

Adjoining each other, containing about 75 Acres each of rich Land, on the northern bank of the FITZROY RIVER, a short distance from the TOWN of ROCKHAMPTON.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, the 13th June, at 11 o'clock,

All those two parcels of land, situated on the left bank of the FITZROY RIVER, being portions Nos. 29 and 30 of the parish of Archer, containing together 149 acres, more or less, subdivided into TWO VERY CHOICE AND VALUABLE FARMS, containing about 75 acres each of BEAUTIFUL ALLUVIAL SOIL, of a very rich character, having extensive river frontage, scarcely three miles from the rapidly extending town of Rockhampton.

☞ The above are very early and choice selections, close to the town, and will be positively sold on the above date, on LIBERAL TERMS.

Plan at the Rooms.

WEDNESDAY, 25th May.
To Outfitters
To Drapers, and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 25th instant, at 11 o'clock,

Invoices of ready-made clothing and drapery, comprising
Men's fancy hy santine shirts
Ditto miller's mole trousers, No 55 brand
2 to 7 white lambswool socks
Men's Aberdeen half-hose
Ditto diagonal tweed sacs
Ditto tweed and doe trousers
Ditto sheep-herds' plaid vests and sacs
9-4 and 10-4 gentian and scarlet blankets
Men's blue serge shirts and sacs
Boys' and youths' fancy doe trousers
Brown cotton half-hose, curtain net
Ladies' and gents' silk umbrellas, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 25th May.
To Hatters and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 25th instant, at 11 o'clock.

Invoices of hats comprising—
Men's black silk Paris hats
Ditto ditto brown, slate, and mouse canadians
Ditto drab, brown, slate landeborough
Ditto ditto and black clitzens and richmonds
Ditto Brisbanes, Londons, and Sydneys, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 27th May.
To Perfumers and others.
Eau de Cologne
Eau de Lavande.
From the celebrated house of Jean Marie Farina.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY, 27th instant,

An invoice of Jean Marie Farina's eau de cologne and eau de lavande, comprising
Eau de cologne, in short bottles, double black labels
Ditto, in gold labels
Ditto, in wicker bottles, black labels, 6 ozs.
Ditto, in half-pint wicker bottles, gold labels
Eau de lavande, premier quality, with two fountains on label
Ditto, second quality, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

In the Insolvent Estate of Jacob Inder, Builder.

JAMES OCTAVIUS BRADLY has received instructions from the official assignee in the above estate, to sell, on the premises of Mr. Inder, Castlereagh-street South, on THURSDAY next, at 12 o'clock,

Stock-in-trade, tools, benches, and sundries.

Terms, cash.

Auction Rooms, corner of King and Castlereagh streets.

Sale of Household Furniture.
At the Labour Bazaar.

In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the Great Sale of Furniture is POSTPONED till WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

A large quantity of household furniture, comprising
Drawing and dining-room furniture
Bedding, carpets
Glass, crockery, and plated ware
Kitchen utensils, &c.

N.B.—Particulars in to-morrow's paper.

Superior Cook's Fat.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,

7 casks refined cook's fat.

Terms, cash.—No reserve.

Superior Household Furniture.
Darlinghurst.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, No. 1, Marlborough-terrace, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst, opposite the residence of John Rae, Esq., on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock,

The household furniture and effects, comprising
Cottage pianoforte
Drawing and dining-room furniture
Sofas, chairs, tables, pier glasses
Iron bedsteads
Kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

Terms cash. No reserve.

On WEDNESDAY, May 25th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Waterloo Mills, Botany Road.

Superior Household Furniture and Effects
Pianoforte, Engravings, Ornaments
Drawing-room Furniture
Rosewood Chiffoniere
Bookcase and Books
Carpets, Pier Glasses, Wardrobe
Iron Bedsteads, and Bedding
Chests Drawers, Washstands
Crockery, Kitchen Utensils, and Sundries
Pigs, &c.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from Mrs. Thomas Hayes to sell by auction, at her residence, Botany Road, THIS DAY, May 25th, at 11 o'clock,

The whole of her superior household furniture and effects, prior to her departure for England.

Terms, cash.

Winter Drapery.

Winceys, Wool Shawls, Clothing, from the well-known house of Gardiner and Co.
Just landed ex Transatlantic.

THURSDAY, 26,
FRIDAY, 27th,
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,

A large consignment seasonable winter drapery, clothing, &c., &c., just landed as above.

Terms, liberal.

Important Unreserved Sale of Drapery, Woollens, Slops, Hats, &c.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, May 25th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, Wednesday, May 25th, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,

55 packages new and seasonable goods, comprising
Blankets
36 inch and 8-4 greys
Diaper rugs
Huckaback and Turkish towels
Cambric handkerchiefs
Plain and fancy wincays
Black lustres and alpacas
White and coloured stays
Sun shades
Sewed muslins
Ladies' plain linen collars and sets
Union flannels
Mantle cloths
Tweed sacs and suits
Black and fancy doe trousers
Millers' mole trousers
Fancy buttons, lace falls
Ribbon velvets
Men's and boys' cloth caps, &c., &c.

Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged Cloth Caps.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, 25th May.

To Hatters, Outfitters, Drapers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock,

3 cases cloth caps, each 30 dozen, all more or less damaged.

Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.

Damaged Saddlery
Damaged Saddlery.

To Saddlers, Ironmongers, and others.

THURSDAY, May 26th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on THURSDAY, May 26th, at 11 o'clock,

Ex Lochiel, Haddon, master, from London.

One case—
100
707 —6 dozen pairs tipped brass loose ring cab haimes,
1 iron
3 pairs tipped silver ring draft scroll-eye cab haimes
3 pairs silver allover ring draft scroll-eye cab haimes. Case lined zinc.
728 —12 sets best plated on German silver whole buckle gig furniture, scroll haimes, complete with chain fronts, mounted rosettes, fancy stands, and 5 ornaments
4 sets plated on German silver, whole buckle, cab furniture, scroll ring draft haimes, complete with fronts, rosettes, and ornaments
4 sets half buckles ditto ditto
6 sets brass swelled side-spring cart furniture, fronts, &c., complete
1 pair all-over brass, loose ring, cab haimes
1 gross, each ½, ½, ¾, 1 and 1½ inch plated, swelled with front, whole bridle buckles
2 gross 1½ ditto ditto
1 gross, each ½, ½, ¾, 1, and ¼ plated Victoria ditto ditto
2 gross 1½ inch ditto, ditto ditto
12 sets 1½ plated whole buckle tug and trace, assorted
3 dozen sets 1½ brass swaged tug and trace, No. 40
3 dozen plated harness rings, each 1 inch, 1¼, 1½, 1¾ inches
3 dozen assorted brass hanging face pieces
2 dozen 1

SALES BY AUCTION.

Dried Apples
Corn Flour.

THURSDAY, 26th May.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, at 11,

Ex Observer,
100 half-barrels American dried apples
50 boxes Oswego corn flour.
Terms at sale.

Vinegar.

THURSDAY, 26th May.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, at 11,

100 demijohns best white vinegar
10 hogsheads brown malt ditto.
Terms at sale.

Patna Rice.

THURSDAY, 26th May.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, at 11,

100 tons new Patna rice.
Terms at sale.

QUEENSLAND.

ON THE 4TH DAY OF JUNE, 1864.

Important Sale, by Public Auction, of Pastoral Properties, At the Rooms, East-street, Ipswich.

FASSIFERN, 35 miles from Ipswich, with 10,500 sheep, 1000 head of cattle, 350 horses, and the celebrated imported bulls Josephus and Ocean Chief, and the celebrated imported entire horses, Pioneer, Sirdar, Young Samson, and Blue Admiral. Capabilities, 12,000 sheep and 4000 cattle.

MOOGERAH (adjoining Fassifern), with 3000 head of cattle, 20 horses, and the celebrated imported bull Stanley. Capabilities, 10,000 to 12,000 cattle.

TAROOM (adjoining Moogerah), with 3000 head of cattle, 20 horses, and the celebrated imported bull Bremer. Capabilities, 8000 cattle.

PALM-TREE CREEK, in the Leichhardt District, with 14,195 sheep, and 100 head of cattle. Capabilities, 25,000 sheep.

TAMBORREEN, 40 miles from Ipswich, with 1500 head of Cattle. Capabilities, 4000 cattle.

MERRIVALE, in the district of Manaroa, with 7359 Sheep. Capabilities, 15,000 to 20,000 sheep.

BAALAND and MAALAND, on the Nogoa, in the Leichhardt District, with 10,000 Sheep. Capabilities, 20,000 sheep.

WIVENHOE, 25 miles from Ipswich, with 10,000 Sheep, 4000 head of Cattle, and 700 Horses. Capabilities, 20,000 sheep and 4000 cattle.

DUNGOGIE, 70 miles from Ipswich, with 800 head of Cattle. Capabilities, 2000 head.

☞ For full and detailed particulars, see advertisements.

For further particulars apply at the Head Office, East-street, Ipswich, Queensland; or to the New South Wales Branch, 138, Pitt-street, Sydney.

FATTORINI and CO.

On the 4th day of JUNE, 1864.

QUEENSLAND.

Pedigrees of the Imported Stock on the FASSIFERN, TAROOM, and MOOGERAH STATIONS.

For Positive Sale, without Reserve.
By order of the Mortgagees.

TO BE SOLD, with the STATIONS, by public auction, by order of the Mortgagees, by Messrs. FATTORINI and CO., at their Rooms, East-street, Ipswich, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of June next, at 12 o'clock sharp.

PEDIGREES OF THE IMPORTED BULLS.

JOSEPHUS.

Roan, calved 19th February, 1857, by Prince Arthur (13,497); dam (Jewel 4th) by Lord Clarendon (10,434); g. d. (Jewel) by Winston (2846); gr. g. d. (Jessamine) by Firby (1040); gr. gr. g. d. (Eleanor) by Ivanhoe (1131); gr. gr. gr. g. d. (Juliet) by Regent (544); gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. (Compensation) by Blyth Comet (85).

Prince Arthur * (13,497) bred by, and the property of Richard Booth, Esq., Warlaby, Northallerton, by Crown Prince (40,888); dam (Vivandiere) by Buckingham (2239); g. d. (Minnettee) by Leonard (4210); gr. g. d. (Young Rose Rose) by Young Matchem (4424); gr. gr. g. d. (Rose Rose) by Priam (2482); gr. gr. gr. g. d. ( ) by Young Alexander (2970); gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. ( ) by Pilot (486).

* Prince Arthur was let to Mr. Booth for five years at £100 per annum; is own brother to "Prince Alfred," used for two years by Prince Albert, and since selected for the use of the Emperor of the French.

STANLEY.

No. 4, red roan, got by Baronet (15,615); dam (Lady Havelock) by Griff (14,652); g. d. (Alma) by Lord Adolphus (11,704); gr. g. d. (Miss O'Connell 2nd) by Dan O'Connell (3537); gr. gr. g. d. (Miss Rose) by Thalia (7584); gr. gr. gr. g. d. (Rosmer) by Haddock (3961); gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Scipio (5097); gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Tarquin (2736).

Stanley obtained the undermentioned prizes:—1861, 1st prize at Rochdale Agricultural Show; 2nd prize at Halifax Agricultural Show, being the only times exhibited.

OCEAN PRINCE,

No. 7, roan, got by Prince Talleyrand (16,765); dam (Water Queen) by Lansdeet g. d. (Water Witch) by Lord Byron (11,710); gr. g. d. (Walnut) by Guy Faux (8134); gr. gr. g. d. (Wallflower) by Vauxhall (5550); gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Gantthorpe (2048); gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Skylock (3624); gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Don Juan (1923).

Ocean Prince obtained the undermentioned prize, June 13th, 1862: Ripon Show, 1st prize, silver cup, being the only time that he was exhibited. The pedigree of "Sancho" is as follows:—

BREMER,

White bull, by White Comet, out of White Rose. This is a very fine animal.

SANCHO.

Roan, calved 28th November, 1857, by Famous (12,867); dam (Ringlet) by Cawsignne (10,883); g. d. (Rhoda) by Burley Fairfax (6822); gr. g. d. (Ringlet) by Noble (4078); gr. gr. g. d. (Ringlet) by Belshazzar (1704); gr. gr. gr. g. d. (Rose) by Navigator (1260); gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Jasper (331); gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Marshal Beresford (415); gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Cecil (130); gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. by son of Favourite (262).

Sancho took the head prize at the Essex Agricultural Society's Show at Colchester, in June, 1859.

PEDIGREES OF THE IMPORTED HORSES.

PIONEER.

This thorough-bred racehorse, lately imported from England, is a beautiful dark brown, with black points, and has immense bone and muscle, stands 15 hands 2½ inches high, has a beautiful temper, and most enduring constitution. Bred by the Earl of Scarborough, and own brother to the famous English racehorse Skirmisher, winner of the Great Northern English Handicap in 1857, and also Mr. Merry's Buckstone, winner of the Ascot Cup of this year, beating the celebrated horse Tim Whiffler. The performances of Pioneer's sire, Voltigeur, who was the only horse that ever beat the Flying Dutchman, and also of his sister, Voltige, whose performances on the Calcutta turf last and this season, as to time, are second to none in the world, are a sufficient guarantee, and require no further comment.

Pedigree—Pioneer by Voltigeur, out of the famous Gardham mare; grand dam by Langar; Voltigeur by Voltaire, out of Martha Lynn, &c., &c.

For further particulars vide English Stud Book, vol. 5, page 179.

Voltigeur is, without exception, the most fashionable blood in England, and without doubt the finest sire England ever produced.

SIRDAR.

An imported Arab, of immense power and bone, who has taken the first prizes from every Agricultural show at which he has been exhibited. He is lately imported from Calcutta, is a bright bay with black points, and is pronounced by competent judges to be a perfect model of a horse, and without exception the purest caste and most stylish Arab ever landed in the colonies.

Sirdar is the winner of several crack races on the Indian turf.

YOUNG SAMPSON,

A heavy draught pure Clydesdale horse, just imported from England, three years old, is a bright bay, with black points. He is a low-set horse with immense bone and muscle, and was pronounced to be the finest two-year-old colt amongst forty or fifty that were exhibited at the great show at Battersea Park, England, in 1863.

Pedigree.—Young Sampson, No. 951 of the Royal Agricultural Society of England catalogue, 1863; sire Prince of Wales, dam Jess; sire of dam Souter Johnny, dam Tipsy; sire of grand dam Lofty. The sire of Prince of Wales took the first prize as a three year old at the Highland Society's Show, Glasgow, in 1844. Dam, first prize mare at Airdrie, open to all Scotland. Sire by Souter Johnny, Tam Carstairs, dam Oswald's mare. Sire of Tam Carstairs, Jock Anderson.

BLUE ADMIRAL

is a rich bay, black points, 16 hands high, by Mr. Joseph Fleming's imported horse Blue Admiral, out of a very superior Clydesdale mare.

A very fair estimate may be formed of the useful character of the young horse stock, when it is stated that the following celebrated horses are their sires:—

DHULEEP SINGH
SIRDAR
PIONEER, and
YOUNG SUFFOLK.

For further particulars apply at the Head Office, East-street, Ipswich, Queensland; or to the New South Wales Branch Office, 138, Pitt-street, Sydney.

FATTORINI and CO.

On the 4th day of June, 1864.

A FIRST-CLASS CATTLE STATION,
Only 70 miles from Ipswich,
WITH 800 HEAD OF SUPERIOR CATTLE.
Capabilities, 2000 Head of Cattle.

For Positive Sale by Public Auction, at the Rooms, East-street, Ipswich,
On SATURDAY, the 4th day of June next,
At 12 o'clock noon sharp.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

FATTORINI and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, East-street, Ipswich, on SATURDAY, the 4th June next, at 12 o'clock noon sharp,

The well-known first-class cattle station,

DUNGOGIE,

situated on the Barrow River, bounded on the north by a line running parallel with the River Perry, and two miles south of that river, nine miles long; on the west by steep ridges, joining M'Pherson's Range, two miles long; on the south by M'Pherson's Range, ten miles; and on the east by a line joining the northern boundary, three miles from the coast, and comprising twenty-five square miles.

Rent and assessment, £30 per annum.

Grazing capabilities, 2000 head.

This station will be sold together with 800 HEAD OF SUPERIOR WELL-BRED QUIET CATTLE.

The improvements consist of huts, stockyards, &c., all that are requisite for working the herd, and of a good and substantial character.

Horses, stores, &c., to be taken at a valuation.

Terms, very liberal, at sale.

For further particulars apply at the Head Office, East-street, Ipswich; or to the Office of the New South Wales Branch, 138, Pitt-street, Sydney.

On the 4th day of JUNE, 1864.

QUEENSLAND.

For Positive Sale, Without Reserve.
By order of the Mortgagees.

The well-known Splendid Sheep Stations,
FASSIFERN, MOOGERAH, and TAROOM,
The Most Princely Pastoral Properties in Queensland, distant from Ipswich, the head of the navigation, about thirty-five miles.

To be Positively Sold by Public Auction,
At the Rooms, East-street, Ipswich,
On SATURDAY, the 4th day of June, 1864,
At 12 o'clock sharp,
In Three Lots.

Lot 1. FASSIFERN, embracing an area of 24,060 acres of first-class Country, with 10,800 Sheep, more or less; 1000 Head, more or less, of very superior Cattle; 350 Head, more or less, of very superior Horses; the celebrated Imported Bulls JOSEPHUS and OCEAN CHIEF; and the celebrated Imported Entire Horses, PIONEER, SIRDAR, YOUNG SAMSON, and BLUE ADMIRAL.
Estimated capabilities, 12,000 sheep and 4000 head of cattle.

Lot 2. MOOGERAH, embracing an area of 48,000 acres of first-class country, with 3000 head, more or less, of very superior CATTLE; 20 head, more or less, good Stock HORSES; and the imported Bull STANLEY.
Estimated capabilities 10,000 to 12,000 head of cattle.

Lot 3. TAROOM, embracing an area of 63,000 acres of first-class country, with 3000 head, more or less, of very superior CATTLE; 20 head, more or less, of good Stock HORSES; and the celebrated Imported Bull, BREMER.
Estimated capabilities, 8000 cattle.

☞ Taroom will be offered first, then Moogerah, and afterwards Fassifern.

Terms:—10 per cent. cash on the fall of the hammer of the estimated whole amount of purchase money, the balance of one-third cash on the order for the delivery of the stock and stations being tendered to the purchaser, and the residue at twelve and twenty-four months' date, with bank interest added, secured by mortgage in the usual way over the stock and stations, or by approved endorsement.

N.B.—The Cattle and Horses will be sold to be mustered and delivered.

FATTORINI and CO. have received instructions from the Mortgagees to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, East-street, Ipswich, on SATURDAY, the 4th June next, at 12 o'clock sharp,

The well-known first-class stations, Fassifern, Moogerah, and Taroom.

Lot 1. FASSIFERN.—The Head Station is situated at the junction of Moorooboyne Swamp with the Warrel Creek, about thirty-five miles from Ipswich.
Estimated area, 24,000 acres.
Capabilities—12,000 sheep and 4000 head of cattle.
The purchased land on this estate consists of 1310 acres, as follows:—On Lagoon station, 960 acres; Warril Creek, 280—these two blocks are subdivided into seven farms; and 70 acres at the head station.
This station will be sold together with 10,800 sheep, more or less, of the following description, namely:—

6,400 wethers, in four flocks, more or less	
1,700 weaners	ditto
1,500 ewes, young	ditto
1,200 mixed sheep	ditto

Total, 10,800, all more or less.
1000 head of very superior-bred mixed cattle (bred from the celebrated bulls Josephus, Bremer, Sancho, Ocean Prince, Stanley, and Champion), and two splendid imported bulls, Josephus and Ocean Prince; and about 350 head of very superior horse stock, comprising some of the finest and most carefully-selected mares in the colony, and the celebrated entire horses Pioneer, Sirdar, Young Samson, and Blue Admiral.
The improvements consist of a splendid mansion, containing nine rooms, shingled and well-finished, with verandah 11 feet wide, and completely supplied with water by a powerful force-pump on the bank of the creek.
Detached kitchen, with extensive out-offices.
The house is surrounded by a neatly enclosed flower garden, with gravel walks; there are also a large kitchen garden and orchard, well stocked with vines and fruit trees of various kinds, and a large number of young orange trees, enclosed with a six-feet paling fence.
The stabling consists of first-class substantial buildings, shingled, with ten stalls for horses, six loose boxes, coach-house, harness-room, and loft; also two detached buildings, with stalls for twelve horses or bulls, with detached room for chaff-cutting, &c., and blacksmith's shop complete.
The stabling is surrounded by all the necessary yards for working a large stud of horses, including large stockyard, breaking-in yard, fowl yard, with an iron-roofed building, with mangers for feeding a large number of bulls.
There is also a good superintendent's cottage, with stores attached; hide-store, tool-house, &c., detached.
Eight double-roomed sheep station huts, shingled, and first-class woolshed—most substantially built, with battened pens for about a thousand sheep, wool-pens, and press complete, and nearly new.
Sheep-drafting yards with swing gates, stock-yards, milking yards, and floored slaughtering yards.
Three cultivation paddocks—about 30 acres of rich alluvial soil, stumped, and under tillage.
There is an extensive paddock all round the house, capable of grazing all the working stock; and a paddock known as the "Scrub paddock," which has hitherto been used for one of the entire horses and about 80 mares; also a very large paddock known as the "Washpool paddock," which always carries at least 200 head of cattle.
Also a very large paddock, which always carries at least 500 head of cattle—these two paddocks have been used for all the heifers and imported bulls, and 150 head of horses; also a tolerably large paddock on the Warrell Creek, used for rearing young bulls.
There is a large quantity of cultivated hay, for stud purposes, sufficient for the ensuing season.
Stores, tools, implements, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
LOT 2.—THE MOOGERAH STATION, with 3000 head, more or less, of cattle, and 20 head, more or less, good stock horses.
Estimated area, 48,000 acres.
Capabilities, 10,000 to 12,000 head of cattle.
Together with this station, which adjoins Fassifern, will be sold 3000 head, more or less, of very superior-bred mixed cattle, and the celebrated imported bull "Stanley." Also about 20 head, more or less, good stock horses.
The improvements consists of a good four-roomed slab cottage, shingled; a four-stall stable and store, also shingled; a large horse paddock round the station; extensive heifer paddock, capable of depasturing 500 head.
A splendid stockyard and herding paddock, most substantially enclosed, and every convenience for working a very large herd.
A large paddock, known as the Mount Edwards Paddock, the same size as the heifer paddock.
Three double-roomed sheep station huts, placed on the boundaries, as at Taroom.
Stores, tools, implements, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
Lot 3. THE TAROOM STATION, with 3000 head, more or less, of cattle, and 20 head, more or less, of good stock horses.
Estimated area, 63,000 acres, of first-class country.
Capabilities, 8000 head of cattle.
Together with this station, which adjoins Moogerah, will be sold
3000 head (more or less) of very superior bred mixed cattle, and the celebrated imported bull "Bremer."
And 20 head, more or less, of good stock horses.
The improvements on this station consist of a two-roomed shingled cottage, with verandah and detached kitchen; a large horse paddock, a fine large new substantial stockyard and herding-paddock, fit for working the largest herd that will ever be required, two new sheep station huts at stations on the boundaries. By keeping these stocked the cattle are most effectually prevented crossing the border.
Stores, tools, implements, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
Terms as above stated.
Immediate delivery will be given.
The stock will be sold to be mustered and delivered.
The auctioneers deem it unnecessary to offer any comment on this splendid pastoral property, the above description speaks for itself—suffice it to say, that for completeness in the arrangement of all its details, and quality of the stock, it cannot be surpassed.
☞ Intending purchasers are invited to inspect prior to day of sale, and every facility will be afforded them by the agent in charge.
For further particulars apply at the Head Office, East-street, Ipswich; or to the New South Wales Branch, 138, Pitt-street, Sydney.

On the 4th DAY of JUNE, 1864.

QUEENSLAND, NOGOA RIVER.

The splendid Sheep Stations known as BAALAND and MAALAND, on the Nogoa, in the Leichhardt District, together with about 10,000 (more or less) sound and healthy SHEEP.
Capabilities, 20,000 Sheep.

For positive sale by public auction, at the Rooms, East-street, Ipswich, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon sharp.
Terms, very liberal, at sale.

FATTORINI and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, East-street, Ipswich, on SATURDAY, the 4th of June next, at 12 o'clock sharp,

The sheep runs, Baaland and Maaland, situate on the Nogoa, in the Leichhardt district, together with about 10,000 sheep (more or less) of the following description, namely:—
5500 breeding ewes, more or less, of aged
3000 weaners, more or less
1500 wethers and rams, more or less

Total, 10,000 in all, more or less.
1500 of the ewes are now lambing.
Baaland has ten miles frontage to the Nogoa River, and consists of level saltbush country, abundantly watered in all seasons by the river, backwater, and lagoons, and situated in the immediate neighbourhood of Mantuan Downs, South Glenlee, and Mr. Gregson's run, Nundowrie.
Maaland is a splendid block of dry ridgy country, 10 miles square, abundantly watered in all seasons by the Robo Creek and its tributaries, also adjoining Glenlee. The head station is on this block.
The improvements consist of rough huts, woolshed, &c. Horses, working bullocks, stores, and implements, to be taken at a valuation.
Terms, very liberal, at sale.
For further particulars apply at the Head Office, East-street, Ipswich, Queensland; or to the New South Wales Branch, 138, Pitt-street, Sydney.

On the 4th day of June, 1864.

FOR POSITIVE SALE,
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES,
Without the slightest reserve.

The First-class Cattle Station,
TAMBORREEN.

Situated on the Albert River, in the Logan District, about 45 miles from Brisbane; together with 1500 head, more or less, of superior CATTLE.
Capabilities of station, about 4000 head.

Terms.—One-half cash of the estimated whole amount of the purchase money, and the residue thereof on the order for delivery of the stock and stations being tendered to the purchaser by bill, at twelve months' date, with bank discount added, secured by mortgage over the stock and stations, or by approved endorsement.

FATTORINI and CO. have received instructions from the mortgagees, to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, East-street, Ipswich, on SATURDAY, the 4th June, at 12 o'clock precisely,

That very superior cattle property the TAMBORREEN STATION, with about seven miles frontage to the Albert River, and watered by the Coorunguna and Sandy Creeks, besides several large lagoons, affording an abundant supply of water in all seasons.

The country, consisting of fine open ridges, with luxuriant flats along the banks of the river, adjoins the well known stations of Messrs. Compigne, White, and Henderson.

The improvements comprise a comfortable cottage residence, overseer's cottage, huts, stockyard and drafting yards, capable of working 3000 head of cattle. Two horse-paddocks, two herding paddocks, and an extensive grazing paddock. There is a line of fence so erected as to divide off a portion of the run to the south-east, bounded on the other sides by high ranges, &c., enclosing an extent of country capable of fattening at least 600 head; in fact, the whole run, from its peculiar features, may be described as one enclosure.

This Station will be sold together with 1500 head of cattle, more or less—a choice mixed herd. The cattle are very well bred, and all the bulls in the herd are the progeny of imported stock. There are very few old cattle in the herd, the old cows having been regularly spayed and fattened off.

Also about 60 head of horses, broken and unbroken. A thorough-bred entire horse, a dray, and harness, twelve working bullocks, dray and gear complete; and all imported stock, together with stores and implements, to be taken at a valuation.

The auctioneers invite the attention of persons interested in pastoral pursuits, or desirous to embark in them, to the sale of this first-class station—Tamborreen—and choice herd of cattle. Its distance from Brisbane and Ipswich, only forty-five miles, gives it the command of the best market in Queensland.

The cattle and run are undeniably good, and the whole establishment in thorough working order, inspection of which is invited prior to day of sale.

Terms as above stated.

For further particulars apply at the Head Office, East-street, Ipswich, Queensland; or to their New South Wales branch, 138, Pitt-street, Sydney.

On the 4th day of JUNE, 1864.

QUEENSLAND.

PALM TREE CREEK STATION,
In the Leichhardt District,
With 14,195 Sheep, more or less, and 100 head, more or less, of quiet well-bred Cattle.
Capabilities, 25,000 Sheep.

For Positive Sale by Public Auction, at the Rooms, East-street, Ipswich,
On SATURDAY, the 4th day of June next, at 12 o'clock sharp.

Terms—One-third cash, of the estimated whole amount of the purchase money, and the residue thereof on the order for delivery of the stock and station being tendered to the purchaser by bills at one and two years, with bank interest added, secured by mortgage over the stock and stations.

FATTORINI and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, East-street, Ipswich, Queensland, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of June next, at 12 o'clock sharp,

The PALM TREE CREEK STATION, situate in the Leichhardt District, in the colony of Queensland, and distant about 180 miles from Rockhampton, consisting of four blocks of country, known as Lower Palm Tree Creek—1, 2, and 3, and Northam—the former having a frontage of twenty-one miles to Palm Tree Creek, and four miles to the Dawson River, and the latter having a frontage of about seven miles to the Dawson River.

The country consists partly of open downs (embracing the celebrated Vervian Plains of the Leichhardt richly grassed, with abundance of salt bush and herbs, and partly of open forest ridges, and is abundantly watered by the Dawson River, Palm Tree and Robinson Creeks, and their tributaries.

Together with the run will be sold 14,195 sheep, more or less, of the following description, namely—

7156	ewes of the following ages:—	
	2100 maidens	
	950 2-years old	
	2700 3-years old	
	1400 4-years old and over, and	
4250	wethers of the following ages:—	
	2050 1-year old	
	900 2-years old	
	1300 3 and 4 years old	
2650	weaners, mixed sexes	
	145 superior rams.	

Total, 14,195 sheep, all more or less.
Warranted sound and never to have been diseased.
And 100 head of quiet well bred cattle, which the purchaser will have the option of taking.
The sheep are of a superior description, the proprietor, who resides on the station, having devoted great time and attention to breeding, and expended large sums during the last five years in the introduction of superior rams. The flocks have also been further improved by culling upwards of 3500 ewes during the last two or three years. They are warranted sound and never to have been diseased. The CATTLE are quiet and well-bred, and being well broken-in to the run, are easily mustered.
The IMPROVEMENTS consist of an excellent family residence, containing seven rooms, with verandah and detached kitchen; a store 36 feet by 14, with verandah in front and stabling at back; a two-roomed building 24 feet by 14 feet, shingled and floored, and a verandah in front; three huts for men; a large woolshed, floored and battened, with lever press and fittings complete; together with sheep pens, drafting yards, paddock of about 100 acres, stock-yard, gardens, about 400 hurdles, &c., &c.; also seven out-station huts, with standing yards, &c., &c.

N.B.—The Palm Tree Creek station is one of the most compact properties in Queensland, the proprietor, who is a practical man, having resided on it from its formation, and spared no trouble or expense to supply every requisite for the easy and profitable working thereof, and the only reason for his parting with it now is owing to his wish to go to England.
☞ Immediate delivery can be given.
Terms, as above stated.
Two bullock drays, with gear complete; ten working horses, stores, tools, implements, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
, The Auctioneers would particularly call the attention of dockmasters and others who are looking out for a profitable investment, to this first-class property, but more especially to the character and age of the sheep. The constant demand for young stock for the new country to the north and west will, for many years to come, insure a ready market for breeding stock, and the short distance from Rockhampton and other rapidly increasing centres of population will supply a market for the fat stock.
For further particulars apply at the Head Office, East-street, Ipswich, Queensland; or to the New South Wales Branch, 138, Pitt-street, Sydney.

On the 4th day of JUNE, 1864.

QUEENSLAND.

For Positive Sale,
THE FIRST-CLASS SHEEP STATION,
MERRIVALE,

In the District of Maranoa, with 7359 (more or less) of sound healthy Sheep.
Capabilities, 15,000 to 20,000 sheep.

To be positively sold by Public Auction, at the Rooms, East-street, Ipswich,
On SATURDAY, the 4th day of June next.

Terms:—One-half cash of the estimated whole amount of the purchase money, and the residue thereof on the order for delivery of the stock and station being tendered to the purchaser, by bill, at twelve months' date, with bank interest added, secured on the stock or station, or by approved endorsement.

FATTORINI and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, East-street, Ipswich, Queensland, on SATURDAY, the 4th of June next, at 12 o'clock noon.

The first-class sheep station known as MERRIVALE, situate in the Maranoa District, in the colony of Queensland, and distant about 80 miles from Roma, 400 from Ipswich, and 250 from Rockhampton; comprising three splendid blocks of country, known as Merrivale, Sunville, and Doogany; 75 square miles in extent of fine open box ridges, plenty of salt bush, and little or no scrub; abundantly watered by the Merrivale River and sundry tributary creeks.

This station will be sold together with 7359 sheep (more or less) of the following description, namely—
655 maiden ewes, more or less
1664 ewes, 3½ years old, ditto
1654 ewes, 4 years old and upwards, ditto
2598 weaners, more or less
655 wethers, ditto
103 rams, ditto

Total, 7359 sheep, all more or less well-bred, sound, and healthy; have never been diseased, and great care has been taken in the selection of the rams.
The improvements consist of all necessary sheep-station huts, sheep-yards, stockyards, rough temporary woolshed, horse-paddock, about a dozen working horses, two teams of working bullocks, horse-dray, &c., and about twelve months' supply of stores, to be taken at a valuation.
Terms as above stated.
For further particulars apply at the head office, East-street, Ipswich, Queensland; or to the New South Wales Branch, 138, Pitt-street, Sydney.

On the 4th day of JUNE, 1864.

QUEENSLAND.

The well-known splendid stations,
WIVENHOE, FAIRNEYLAWN, and BELLEVUE,
In the West Moreton District, distant about 25 miles from Ipswich, the head of the navigation, together with 10,000 sheep, more or less; 4000 head, more or less, of very superior well-bred mixed cattle; 700 head, more or less, horses; and 80, more or less, working horses.
Capabilities, 20,000 sheep, and 4000 head of cattle.
For positive Sale by Public Auction, at the Rooms, East-street, Ipswich, Queensland,
On SATURDAY, the 4th of June next,
At 12 o'clock noon.

Terms—10 per cent. cash on the fall of the hammer, the balance of one-third cash on the order for delivery of the stock and stations being tendered to the purchaser, and the residue by bills at 12 and 24 months' date, with bank discount added, secured on stock and stations or by approved endorsement.

FATTORINI and CO. have received instructions from the proprietors to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, East-street, Ipswich, on SATURDAY, the 4th June next, at 12 o'clock noon sharp,

The well-known first-class stations,
WIVENHOE, FAIRNEYLAWN, and BELLEVUE,
situated on the Brisbane River, only twelve miles from Ipswich, and abundantly watered by that river and several of its tributaries.

The features of the country are fine open, dry ridges, with luxuriant flats on the river and creeks.
On the head station, Fairneylawn, there are 1456 acres, more or less, of purchased land, and at Wivenhoe 280 acres, situated on the edge of a beautiful pocket of the river, comprising several sections of land.
These stations will be sold together with about 10,000, more or less, well-bred sheep, about 4000 head, more or less, of superior cattle, and a herd of about 700 head of horses, with about 80 working horses.
The improvements on the head station, Fairneylawn, consist of good cedar house of six rooms, with detached kitchen, stockmen's huts and stockyards, a section of land enclosed by a strong fence, and divided into paddocks.
On Wivenhoe, a good dwelling-house of seven rooms, well finished and weather-boarded, with kitchen, store, &c.; also a large inn, with extensive out-offices, known as the Wivenhoe Hotel, on the northern road, well finished, and good garden. Around this inn are 580 acres of purchased land, included in a pocket of the river Brisbane.
At Bellevue there is a large, well finished dwelling-house, built of cedar, of seven rooms, and suitable out-offices.

Terms as above stated.
☞ The above stations are too well known to require any comment on the part of the Auctioneers.
N.B.—A full and detailed classification of the sheep will appear before day of sale.
Inspection of this really splendid pastoral property is invited prior to day of sale.
For further particulars apply to the Head Office, East-street, Ipswich; or to their New South Wales branch, 138, Pitt-street, Sydney.

6-ROOM HOUSE, DUKE-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

Title unquestionable. Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 8th June,

All that comfortable dwelling-house, No. 84, situate in DUKE-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO,
and now occupied by Mr. Ross.
This is a brick-built building, containing 4 rooms and kitchen, shingled roof, with verandah and balcony. The rooms are all plastered.
WATER LAID ON.
☞ A respectable small house, and well adapted for any one in search of a freehold in the locality.

DARLING HEIGHTS:
THE PICK OF DARLINGHURST.

CHOICE BUILDING SITES
Fronting
VICTORIA-STREET,
DARLING-STREET,
SURREY-STREET.

Title.—Unquestionable. Apply to Messrs. JOHNSON and JOHNSON, Solicitors, Pitt-street.

Terms—Liberal.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 29th June,

The following really choice building sites, 18 ALLOTMENTS, VICTORIA-STREET, having frontages of from 25 to 40 feet, a depth of about 110 feet through to Darling-street; 15 of the allotments having frontage to this latter street, of from 19 to 30 feet.
2 ALLOTMENTS DARLING-STREET.

On one of these allotments stands the MILL. It has 170 feet frontage to Darling-street, and is bounded by Craigend, the residence of Henry Prince, Esq.
The other allotment has 50 feet (more or less) frontage to Darling-street, by a depth of 150 feet to the Craigend property.
15 ALLOTMENTS, SURREY-STREET, having frontages of from 25 to 93 feet, by depths of from 74 to 114 feet.

☞ Rarely is such an opportunity afforded to those seeking

CHOICE BUILDING SITES.

The position of the allotments now offered for sale is undeniably

THE PICK OF DARLINGHURST.

The allotments command most beautiful views, are most healthfully situated, and are within constant and easy access of the city.
The attention of the public is particularly requested to this sale as affording an opportunity of securing a selection not likely to recur; and purchasers desirous to secure a large block may do so by purchasing continuous allotments.
PLAN on view at the Rooms.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

MAGNIFICENT SHEEP STATION in QUEENSLAND, known as MOUNT ABUNDANCE, together with about
90,000 SHEEP.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to offer for sale by auction, at an early date, These well-known and eminently valuable stations of MOUNT ABUNDANCE,
situate in the Maranoa District, Queensland, and comprising an extent of really
BONA FIDE FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY,
capable of depasturing about
200,000 SHEEP.
With the stations will be sold the stock now depasturing thereon, consisting of about
90,000 SHEEP, and
1000 HEAD OF CATTLE,
Full particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement.
MORT and CO. invite all who are desirous of acquiring ONE OF THE VERY BEST SQUATTAGES in Queensland, to inspect
MOUNT ABUNDANCE.

DAY OF SALE, TUESDAY, 28th JUNE.

LIVERPOOL PLAINS.

FIRST-CLASS SHEEP AND CATTLE STATIONS.

TERMS.—One-third cash; residue by approved endorsed bills at one, two, and three years' date, with interest added at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, and secured by mortgage over the stock and stations.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from the TRUSTEES of the ESTATE of the late THOMAS PARNELL, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 28th June, at 11 o'clock,

The undermentioned well-known VERY VALUABLE SHEEP AND CATTLE PROPERTIES.

1. TULCUMBAH AND WEETALIBAH OR BURRELL RUNS. TULCUMBAH is situate at the junction of the rivers Peel and Namoi, and has a frontage of 5 miles to the right bank of the Peel, and 4 miles to the left and 8 miles to the right bank of the Namoi, in all about
17 MILES RIVER FRONTAGE.
It extends back over 30 miles, and the back country is intersected by the Borah Creek, which runs through it for about 15 miles, as also several other creeks; together with numerous permanent springs dispersed over the back run, affording an abundant supply of water. It consists of plains (one of which, TULCUMBAH PLAIN, IS FIFTEEN MILES LONG), MYALL and box flats, and fine open box ridges, and is beyond doubt one of the most valuable fattening runs on the Namoi River, capable of
DEPASTURING 25,000 SHEEP AND 2000 CATTLE.
WEETALIBAH or BURRELL RUN, adjoins Tulcumbah, and has about
10 MILES FRONTAGE TO THE NAMOI RIVER,
and extends back about 8 miles. It also consists of plains, myall and box flats and box forest, and is famous for the very large per-centage of fat stock sent to market off it. It is capable of
DEPASTURING 12,000 SHEEP, OR 4000 CATTLE.
In addition to the river frontage, Weetalibah is watered by a back creek, and springs and several permanent lagoons.
IMPROVEMENTS.—Upon Tulcumbah there are the following:—Cottage and kitchen, &c., quite new; store, men's huts, and blacksmith's forge. Also a large stockyard (new), a large woolshed roofed with iron (new), and an extensive horse paddock. There are seven out-stations, with huts and yards, and three never-failing wells about 5 miles apart; also troughs for watering 3000 sheep laid on to a permanent and copious spring.
Upon Weetalibah there is a substantial cottage residence, with kitchen, wash-house, and coach-house; also, men's huts, garden well stocked with fruit trees, a newly enclosed three-rail paddock, and very large and complete stockyards capable of holding 7000 head of cattle.
, All these improvements are in thorough repair and erected beyond the reach of all floods.
With Tulcumbah and Weetalibah will be sold the following stock:—
SHEEP, as per returns of 30th April—

EWES.—	1163, more or less, weaners, 7 months old	
	2084, more or less, 1½ to 4½ years	
	1569, more or less, 5 years and upwards	
WETHERS.—	1168, more or less, weaners, 7 months old	
	1679, more or less, 1½ to 3½ years	
	48 rams	
Total..	7692, more or less.	

together with
6000 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less.
These cattle are well bred. The herd has been regularly attended to, and culled of all inferior stock for many years past. There are a fair proportion of spayed cows, and as no fat cattle have been taken for some time past, the purchaser may rely upon a draft at once.
☞ Tulcumbah and Weetalibah runs are too well known to need any lengthened comment. They are surrounded by the following first-class properties:—Carroll, Gunnedah, Burburgate, Burnidi, Barrabbas, Manilla, and Keepit. Formerly they were separate properties, but, worked together as they have been by the late proprietor, they form one of THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE PASTORAL PROPERTIES in the Liverpool Plains district.
, Stores, stock horses, teams, drays, and implements of all kinds to be taken at a valuation.
2. THE WYABERRY or GREBAH, and the MARRA CREEK Runs, comprising the following blocks:—
WYABERRY
WILLOI and BACK WILLOI
ULOURI and BACK ULOURI
BINGE and BACK GINGE.
The whole of these adjoin and form a splendid tract of country, of
THE MOST FATTENING DESCRIPTION,
abounding in MYALL and SALT BUSH, and grasses and herbs of the richest kind.
They are immediately opposite to the Messrs. White's stations, Boorooma and Brewan, and have a frontage of about
16 MILES TO THE BARWAN RIVER, and
20 MILES TO THE MARRA CREEK,
which latter forms the western boundary of the whole. They are also intersected by the Gingo Creek.
These runs are capable of
DEPASTURING 5000 CATTLE

SIR ROWLAND HILL.

The following copy of "a Letter and Memorandum from Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B., to the Commissioner of the Treasury, with reference to their Lordships' minute granting him a special superannuation allowance," has been issued in return to an order of the House of Commons :—

"Hampstead, March 17, 1864.

"My Lords,—The Postmaster-General, as requested by your Lordships, has done me the favour to furnish me with a copy of your minute of the 11th instant, granting me a special superannuation allowance on retiring from my office as Secretary to the Post Office, and conveying to me this very favourable opinion which your Lordships are pleased to express of the manner in which I have discharged my duties.

"It cannot be necessary to assure your Lordships of the deep gratification with which I have received so handsome and elaborate a recognition of my services. I have only to beg that you will be pleased to accept my most respectful thanks.

"In a document so highly complimentary, I hesitate to notice what would appear to be an admission, inadvertently made, to the effect that the adoption of the uniform penny postage was urged by others before the development of my plans. This, I assure your Lordships, is an error; and, as uniformity of rate constitutes the main feature of my plan, I am naturally anxious to place before you the real facts of the case. I trust, therefore, you will pardon me if I request attention to the enclosed memorandum on the subject.

"I need scarcely add that should the expectations of my medical friends, of improved health from rest, be realised, and any occasion arise in which it may appear to your Lordships that my assistance or advice in further postal improvements may be of advantage, I shall feel honoured by being permitted to place them at your disposal.

"I have, &c., "ROWLAND HILL.

"To the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, &c."

"MEMORANDUM.

"A low and uniform rate of postage forms the most essential feature of my plan of postal reform, and I have no hesitation in stating that its conception originated wholly with myself. To guard against future error I ask permission to place on record a brief statement of facts.

"The principle of uniformity of rate, now that it has been in successful operation for nearly a quarter of a century, appears, perhaps, simple and obvious; but so far from its having been, as it is sometimes supposed, the happy thought of a moment, it was the result of most laborious investigation on my part; indeed a slight consideration will show that its conception necessarily involved a previous discovery—viz., that the cost per letter of mere transit within the limits of the United Kingdom was practically inappreciable, or, at least, that it was not dependent mainly on distance, being, in fact, quite as much dependent on the number of letters contained in the particular mail as on the distance that mail was carried. Indeed, it was shown, from careful investigation, that the cost of mere conveyance, even for so great a distance as from London to Edinburgh, was only the thirty-sixth part of a penny per letter. From this and other facts it followed that a uniform rate was more just than one varying according to distance. The convenience of uniformity was obvious.

"I may add that when I first entered on the investigations preparatory to the construction of my plan, I myself had no conception of the practicability of a uniform rate; and that the discovery referred to above was as startling to myself as it proved when announced to the public at large.

"A reference to my original pamplet, a copy of which is, I presume, still in your lordship's possession, or to my evidence before the Select Committee of 1838, appointed to inquire into the practicability of my plans, will show the various steps by which I arrived at the conclusion that a uniform penny rate was at once just and practicable.

"There is but one other person, so far as I am aware, to whom the suggestion of a uniform penny rate has, with even the slightest plausibility, ever been assigned; I refer to the late Mr. Wallace, formerly member for Greenock, and Chairman of the Select Committee on Postage in 1838; but though Mr. Wallace frequently urged, among other useful reforms, a great reduction in the postal charges, I can say, from personal knowledge, that he had no idea whatever of a uniform rate until after the publication of my pamphlet. Indeed, this sufficiently appears from his speech in Parliament in July, 1836, the last occasion on which, before the publication of my pamphlet, he referred to the rates of postage. The following is an extract from *Hansard* (vol. 35, 3d series, p. 422) :—

"'At the same time the rates of postage ought to be reduced. It would be proper not to charge more than 3d. for any letter sent a distance of fifty miles; for 100 miles, 4d.; 200, 6d.; and the highest rate of postage ought not to be more than 8d. or 9d. at most.'

"Further evidence upon this point is also in my possession, which can be submitted, should it be deemed necessary.

"ROWLAND HILL.

"Hampstead, March 17, 1864."

(*From the Times, March* 17.)

The following is a copy of a Treasury minute granting a special superannuation allowance to Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B., Secretary to the General Post-office :—

"Treasury Minute, dated March 11, 1864.—Read letter from Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B., dated the 29th of February, stating that six months' absence having elapsed without any satisfactory result as regards the state of his health, he has now no course left but to resign his appointment as Secretary to the Post-office. Read also letter from the Postmaster-General of the — instant, stating that Sir Rowland Hill has, in consequence of the state of his health, been compelled to retire from the public service, and bearing his testimony to the eminent services which Sir Rowland Hill has rendered. The retirement of Sir Rowland Hill from the office of Secretary to the Post-office would, if treated under the ordinary machinery of the Superannuation Act, afford to my Lords the power of granting him no more than a pension of £566 13s. 4d., or at the utmost £666 13s. 4d.; but it supplies, in the judgment of my Lords, an occasion of peculiar fitness for calling into action the 9th or special clause of the Superannuation Act, and thus, by a proceeding which marks their sense of his services, of drawing to those services the attention of Parliament. The period during which Sir Rowland Hill has held office, either by a temporary or permanent appointment, is but little in excess of twenty years; yet my Lords have to regret that while he remains full as ever of ability, energy, and resources, and of disposition to expend them for the public good, the state of his health, due without doubt in great part to his indefatigable labours, compels him to solicit a retirement. It is not, however, by length of service that the merits and claims of such a man are to be measured. It is not even by any acknowledgement or reward which the executive Government, in the exercise of the power confided to it, can confer. The postal system, one of the most powerful organs which modern civilisation has placed at the command of Government, has, mainly under the auspices and by the agency of Sir Rowland Hill, been, within the last quarter of a century, not merely improved, but transformed. The letters transmitted have increased nearly nine-fold, and have been carried at what may be estimated at little more than one-ninth of the former charge. In numerous respects convenience has been consulted and provided for even more than cheapness. Upon the machinery for the transmission of letters there have been grafted other schemes, which, at a former period, would justly have been deemed visionary, for the transmission of books with other printed matter, and of money, and for receiving and storing the savings of the people. While those arduous duties have been undertaken, the condition of the persons employed in this vast department has been improved, and could attention be adequately drawn to what lies beneath the surface, my Lords are persuaded that the methods of communication by letter, which are now in action, have produced for the mass of the population social and moral benefits which might well have thrown even these brilliant results into the shade. As respects purely fiscal interests, advantages so great as those which have been recited were, of course, not to be obtained without some effort or sacrifice. But the receipts on account of postal service, which on the first adoption of the change were reduced by above a million sterling, have now more than recovered themselves, and if computed on the same basis as under the old system, the gross sum realised is about £30,878,000 instead of £2,346,000; and the net about £1,790,000 in lieu of £1,669,000; at the same time contraband in letters may be stated to have ceased, and instead of a stationary revenue, such as that derived from letters between 1815 and 1835, the State has one which is steadily and even rapidly progressive. My Lords do not forget that it has been by the powerful agency of the railway system that these results have been rendered practicable. Neither do they enter into the question, as foreign to the occasion, what honour may be due to those who, before the development of the plans of Sir Rowland Hill, urged the adoption of the uniform penny postage. Nor are they insensible to the fact that the co-operation of many able public servants had been essential to the work performed. But after all justice has been done to others, Sir Rowland Hill is beyond doubt the person to whom it was given to surmount every kind of obstacle, and to bring what had been theretofore matter of speculation into the world of practice, without whom the country would not have enjoyed the boon, or would only have enjoyed it at a later date, and to whom, accordingly, its enjoyment may justly be deemed due. Nor is it in this country alone that are to be perceived the happy fruits of his labours; the recognition of his plans has spread with a rapidity to be accounted for only by their excellence from land to land, and truly may now be said to have met with acceptance throughout the civilised world. Under these circumstances it may justly be averred that my Lords are dealing on the present occasion with the case not merely of a meritorious public servant, but of a benefactor of his race; and that his fitting reward is to be found not in this or that amount of pension, but in the grateful recollection of his country. But my Lords discharge the portion of duty which belongs to them with cordial satisfaction, in awarding to Sir Rowland Hill for life his full salary of £2000 per annum. Let a copy of this minute be laid before Parliament. Transmit a copy to the Postmaster-General, with a request that it may be communicated to Sir Rowland Hill."

PRINCELY BEQUESTS.—One of the many vicissitudes of life has just been illustrated in Master Litton's Court in Chancery. The late Charles Shields, a native of the county of Down, was in early life unfortunate in business. He left Ireland to cast his lot among Englishmen, and, settling in Liverpool, amassed a large fortune there. He honourably discharged all his Irish debts; and on his death, not long since, having no near relatives, he left over £120,000 for the erection of almshouses in different parts of Ireland. A plan was sketched by his executors, and approved of by the Master, whereby almshouses are to be erected in the county of Down, at Killough; in Antrim, at Carrickfergus; in Tyrone, at Dungannon; in Armagh, at Armagh; and in Dublin, in the vicinity of the city. There is also to be a central governing body in Dublin, to have the general management of the fund and administration of the charity, for which purpose a private Act of Parliament is to be applied for.

GREEK FIRE.—The Charleston Harbour correspondent of the *New York Times* reports as follows upon a number of experiments with Greek fire that have been recently made by Mr. Short, the inventor, in presence of several officers of rank, with a view of contradicting the impression that the shells containing the fire explode prematurely: "The gun was placed in position on the beach and pointed seaward. Ten tin tubes, each of which is 3 inches in length and 1in. in diameter, and filled with the material composing the Greek fire, were then dropped in a conical shell and filled round with powder. The first shell thrown exploded prematurely, in consequence, it is said, of a defect in the fuse. The shells subsequently fired had white lead placed round the fuse cap, and, with perhaps one or two exceptions, fully accomplished all that had been claimed for them. A dozen shells were fired, nine of which exploded at a distance of 1200 yards. To show the powerful effect of the Greek fire, a number of tubes were lighted and submerged in water, where they were allowed to remain till nearly burnt, and then taken out, but the bright blue flame was not extinguished. Other tubes were lighted and completely buried in moist sand, which was closely packed, and this also failed to quench the fire. The tubes burn for about a minute and a-half. When first ignited the fire issues from one end of the tube with a fierce rushing sound, not unlike that which accompanies the flight of a rocket, and extends the distance of a yard, but it soon sinks down to a dazzling blue flame of about two inches in length, losing its peculiarity of sound, and thus continues to burn to the end. An ignited tube in a basin of water gives the latter the appearance of boiling. It emits a heavy sulphurous smoke in large quantities."

A vast extent of *landes* in the neighbourhood of Bordeaux, a great part of which was planted with young trees, has just been laid waste by fire. The disaster commenced near the Pierroton station of the Bayonne Railway, and spread with astonishing rapidity, devastating the estates of M. Castillon at Cestas, M. Chambrelent at Berganton, and of the Duke de Lorge at Illac. The flames were at length checked by meeting with a wood of large oaks, and were ultimately extinguished. The conflagration lasted nine hours, and spread over about 5000 acres of ground.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mrs. MARGARET RIDDALL are respectfully invited to attend her Funeral, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, 25th May; the procession to move from her late residence, Sarah Ann-street, Strawberry-hills, at a quarter past 3 o'clock.
THOMAS DIXON, undertaker.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. MICHAEL VEANEY are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of his deceased daughter, SARAH ANNA MARIA. To move from his residence, 300, Castlereagh-street, TO-MORROW, Thursday, at three o'clock precisely. No circulars issued.
JOHN HILL and CO., undertakers.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. HENRY QUINLAN are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased Daughter MARY. To move from his residence, William-street, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at half-past 8 o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker, 59, Hunter-street.

SHAWL DEPARTMENT, MAY, 1864. IMPORTATIONS PER MAIL STEAMER.
FARMER and PAINTER earnestly solicit attention to their large and beautiful assortment of
INDIAN, FRENCH, PAISLEY, and NORWICH SHAWLS, combining the select productions of India with the less costly but equally recherche designs of France and England.
From long and intimate connections with the manufactories of these countries, Farmer and Painter possess great advantages in being thus able to purchase every novelty when produced, and frequently to exhibit exclusive designs manufactured for them.
NORWICH and FRENCH SHAWLS, LONG and SQUARE
PLAIN SHAWLS, in rape, cashmere decosse, Indiana, French lama and merino, barathea ripple cloth, and Saxony whittles
SHEPHERD'S PLAID and TARTAN SHAWLS—every fashionable clan and fancy plaid
FANCY WOOL SHAWLS, in jemladown, urallan, reversible, and knickerbocker
TRIMMED SHAWLS, new this season.
FARMER and PAINTER will show on this and following days a very large shipment of
SEASONABLE SHAWLS,
bought much under value, and which will be sold remarkably cheap, of these they do not quote prices, but respectfully solicit an early inspection.
FARMER and PAINTER,
Victoria House, Pitt-street.
George-street entrance, through archway, Nos. 448 and 450.

EXPRESS NOTICE.—MAY 23rd. 1864.—
FARMER and PAINTER respectfully announce that they have opened a splendid lot of
LADIES' WALKING AND YACHTING JACKETS,
which they can recommend as choice goods, and entirely new this season, and they now invite the ladies of Sydney to inspect them.
The assortment comprises the following :—
SHAPES—LOOSE, SEMI-TIGHT, and TIGHT.
No. 1.—NAPPED CLOTH, prettily trimmed, 18s 9d
No. 2.—RIPPLE CLOTH, desirable fabric, and much admired; trimmed and plain, 21s to 25s
No. 3.—DIAGONAL PLUSH of rich quality; a new cloth, much under regular price, 29s 6d
No. 4.—RIPPLE BEAVER, a very stylish jacket, 29s 6d
No. 5.—ALBANIAN CLOTH, entirely new this season, very cheap, 29s 6d.
These five numbers of jackets are all very desirable and seasonable goods, comprising every variety of texture, and all the new and fashionable colours of the season.
SEAL PLUSH JACKET, rich in appearance, a light texture and warm, entirely new, and imported only by
FARMER and PAINTER
VELVET PILE, in all colours; a most comfortable jacket
SPOTTED VELVET SEAL JACKETS; very rich garments in new colourings
DIAGONAL CLOTH JACKETS, untrimmed
The new DOUBLE-BREASTED DIAGONAL and Beaver Jackets, quite a new shape
Some very elegant jackets, really superior trimmings, and new ornamentations and appointments, in all the new materials and colours
The LYONS SILK PLUSH jacket, a great novelty for this season.
MANTLES—English and Foreign.
Some decided novelties in all the new plain colours, and plaids with the new fringes to match, price 50s.
FARMER and PAINTER have much pleasure in announcing their unrivalled stock of mantles as now complete, in velvet, silk, black and coloured cloth, and a great variety of new materials.
YOUNG LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S MANTLES.
An extensive assortment of styles, a superior collection of materials, and every size now in stock, the prices of all EXTREMELY MODERATE.
LADIES' INDOOR JACKETS.
A pleasing variety of new shapes.
Engravings and models of our mantles and jackets post free.
FARMER and PAINTER, Mantle Importers and Designers, Victoria House, Sydney.

IMMENSE LOTS OF MANTLES AND JACKETS, AT THE BANKRUPT SALE.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON
(Late Coutin and Griffiths).

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W A R!—NEW ZEALAND WAR.—
EXTRAORDINADY DISPOSAL OF BANKRUPT STOCK
BY MESSRS. ARDERN AND EDMONDSON,
86, KING-STREET.

In consequence of this appalling and dreadful war with the Maories in New Zealand, great loss and calamity has befallen nearly all classes of people in the different settlements and towns, particularly to importers, settlers, and large storekeepers, on account of which Messrs. ARDERN and EDMONDSON have succeeded in purchasing an extensive Drapery Stock at a very considerable discount. The bulk of the fancy and fashionable part of the stock has just been imported, consequently will contain all the latest fashions and novelties.
The Stock embraces the following :—

Mantles	Shawls
Coloured Glaces	Fancy Silks
Black Glaces	Black Ducapes
French Merinos	Wincoys
Fancy Wincoys	Fancy Carmellites
Fancy Reps	Coloured Coburgs
Black Coburgs	Black French Merinos
Coloured Delaines	French Twill
Coloured Alpacas	Black Alpacas
Wincey Skirts	Quilted Skirts, wide
Mantle Cloths	Wincey Skirts
Bath Blankets	Witney Blankets
Sheetings	Calicoes
Welsh Flannels	Saxony Flannel
Crimean Flannels	Plain Coloured Flannel
Table Covers	Tablecloths
Window Curtains	Toilet Quilts
Marcella Quilts	Terry Quilts
Counterpanes	Toilet Covers
Linens	Ticks
Ladies' Underclothing	Thompson's Patent Skeletons
Covered Skeletons	Millinery
Trimmed Hats	Untrimmed Hats
Winter Hosiery	Cotton Hosiery
Gents' Shirts	Gents' Collars
Ladies' Belts	Fancy Goods
Umbrellas	Gloves
Worsted Jackets	Parachutes
Trimmings	Ribbons
Haberdashery	

Messrs. ARDERN and EDMONDSON beg to remind the public that in the hope of selling out the Stock quickly, each article will be marked at the same small profit as if purchased in the usual way, consequently the public will have the opportunity of purchasing at prices lower than ever known before in Sydney.
In order to avoid confusion during the Sale, all parcels will be delivered the following day, unless expressly arranged otherwise.
Ladies wishing to exchange goods bought during the Sale are requested to be at the Establishment before 10 a.m.
Hours of Business from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. In order to avoid crowding special arrangements have been made.
N.B.—Messrs. ARDERN and EDMONDSON beg to inform the public of Sydney and the country, that this is not what is called a spurious selling off, but a Sale of the greatest Bankrupt Stock ever held in Sydney.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
Ladies' Establishment,
86, King-street,
Late Coutin and Griffiths.

IMMENSE LOTS OF SHAWLS AT THE BANKRUPT SALE.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON
(Late Coutin and Griffiths).

IMMENSE LOTS OF SHAWLS AT THE BANKRUPT SALE.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON
(Late Coutin and Griffiths).

IMMENSE LOTS OF FANCY DRESSES AND SILKS, at the BANKRUPT SALE.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON
(Late Coutin and Griffiths).

GEORGE CHISHOLM AND CO., TAILORING AND WOOLLEN DEPARTMENTS.
Every article Shrank, and Fit guaranteed.
NEW ALL-WOOL TWEED TROUSERS, to measure, 15s.
NEW DORSKIN TROUSERS, to measure, 15s.
NEW WINTER TWEED TROUSERS, to measure, 17s. 6d.
NEW HAIR-LINE DOE TROUSERS, to measure, 17s. 6d.
NEW BLACK DOE TROUSERS, to measure, 17s. 6d.
EXTRA SUPER BLACK DOE TROUSERS, to measure, £1 1s.
NEW TWEED SUITS, to measure, £2 17s. 6d.
SUPER BLACK CLOTH SUITS, to measure, £3 17s. 6d.
EXTRA SUPER BLACK CLOTH SUITS, to measure, £4 4s.
YOUTHS' HAIR-LINE DOE TROUSERS, to measure, 9s. 9d.
YOUTHS' ALL-WOOL TWEED TROUSERS, to measure, 9s. 6d.
MEN'S OXFORD MIXED DOE TROUSERS, all wool, to measure, 15s.
MEN'S SUPER ALL-WOOL TWEED TROUSERS, to measure, 15s.
INVERNESS CAPES, BOYS' and YOUTHS' SUITS, in every size
KNICKERBOCKER SUITS, &c, &c, made to measure.
390, George-street,
Next door to the Post Office

HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY BALL.
ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY OF NOVELTIES for the above APPROACHING FESTIVITY.
FRANCIS GILES and CO have much pleasure in inviting the attention of their numerous Patrons, the Ladies of Sydney, and country generally, to the very Choice and Extensive Assortment of NOVELTIES they are now displaying in their
EVENING DRESS ROOM,
which is brilliantly lighted with gas throughout the day, thus enabling ladies to choose at any time those colours best suited for Evening Costume, with satisfaction to themselves.
The assortment comprises all the NOVELTIES of the season.
Tulle dresses, in white and colours, trimmed with tarlatan, ruche, and bands
The new broche tarlatans
Embroidered and brocaded tarlatans
Spangled tarlatans and tulles
Black lace dresses
White ditto ditto
Ditto tulle ditto
Black lace flouncings
White ditto ditto
A magnificent assortment of plain glace silks, comprising all the new shades—
Alexandre, apricot, rose pink
New pink, primrose, silver grey
Sky, mauve, azaline
Lavender, solferino, orange
Moire antiques, in white and all new light shades
Broche moire antiques, very rich
A magnificent assortment of light fancy silks, from 36s 6d to 20 guineas
A very choice and extensive assortment of
Wreaths
Coiffures
Flowers
Feathers
Berthes
Sash ribbons, &c.
Denison House, 19th May.

BOOTS and SHOES.—TURNER, BROTHERS, HYDE, and CO., of Northampton and Falcon Factory, Whitecross-street, London, manufacturers of every possible article in
Men's pegged, sewn, and rivetted boots, &c.,
Women's and children's sewn and rivetted boots, &c.,
Closed uppers and general leather merchants;
have just had new and extensive machinery erected for the manufacture of pegged and rivetted goods. By the introduction of these improvements, they are enabled to produce the above-mentioned goods of a better quality, at lower prices, and in much larger quantities than hitherto. To parties purchasing through their agents, the fact that one-seventh of the entire amount of the exports of boots and shoes from Great Britain is supplied by T. B. H. and Co., will be a sufficient guarantee that orders entrusted to their care will be properly executed. Merchants visiting England can select the goods they require from a stock varying in value from thirty to fifty thousand pounds.

SYDNEY Bedding Manufactory, 195, Pitt-street, near Mort's.—Hair Mattresses, best quality, very cheap.

SYDNEY Bedding Manufactory, 195, Pitt-st. North.—Flax, Fibre, and Flock Mattresses, all sizes.

SYDNEY Bedding Manufactory, 195, Pitt-street, near Mort's.—Palliasses, all sizes, from 16s, each. Mattresses re-made.

HARDIE and BUZACOTT, for MANTLES, JACKETS, and SHAWLS.